Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres referred to "progress" in relations with Jordan during a Jerusalem television interview, asserting that King Husayn is now willing to enter negotiations without preconditions. Peres met earlier with a U.S. Jewish Congress delegation that arrived in Jerusalem after recent visits to Cairo and Amman, according to Jerusalem radio, which broadcast a delegation member's statement that both President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn had displayed a genuine desire to promote the peace process. Husayn indicated to the delegation that Jordan will negotiate with Israel without the PLO if the latter fails to recognize Israel after talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the radio added. Israeli minister Moshe Arens told the U.S. delegation that by its decision not to hold a preliminary meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the United States has accepted Israel's position on this issue, Jerusalem radio reported.

As for Israel's concern about Syria, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stressed in remarks broadcast by the radio that recent Israeli "warnings" to Syria are the result of the latter's "preparations" and statements. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, in remarks broadcast by the radio, said his recent comments about Syrian military intentions should not be regarded as a warning but rather as an explanation of Israel's position in order to prevent "mistakes." There has been no change in the Syrian deployment on the Golan Heights that could suggest offensive intentions, according to senior IDF sources cited by Jerusalem television.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Iranian claims of shooting down an Iraqi plane over Khark Island 11 September. Three Iranian divisions were destroyed during Iran's "miserable offensives" in the northern sector, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by the agency. Iranians could not control "even one inch" of territory despite losing thousands of troops in the battle, the spokesman said.

Iran has occasionally intercepted and searched PRC cargo ships since the war broke out, but yesterday's seizure was the first time a PRC ship was forced to an Iranian port, according to a Chinese shipping official in remarks to XINHUA. Condemning Iran's "blatant agression" outside its territorial waters, a Baghdad *AL-THAWRAH article cited by Voice of the Masses radio* saidIran deserves collective sanctions to compel it to abandon these "crimes."

Iran

Kuwaiti authorities are refusing to fly home the Kuwaiti passenger plane hijacked to Tehran last winter for "reasons yet unknown," an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in remarks reported by IRNA. Meanwhile, another bomb exploded in Tehran 12 September, injuring two people, according to IRNA.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Talks began in Amman between Jordan's King Husayn and a committee charged with clearing the Arab atmosphere, Amman radio announced. Earlier, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received the committee comprising Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Damascus, according to Damascus radio.

Egyptian, Jordanian Press on Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi may resort to a "military adventure" against his neighbors to cover up the deteriorating internal situation in Libya following the expulsion of Tunisian and Egyptian workers, the Egyptian paper *AL-AHRAM* contended. Observers quoted by the paper believe the only reason why Al-Qadhdhafi has not yet taken military action is the general unrest in the Libyan Armed Forces and the officers' unwillingness to attack any Arab country.

In another development, the Jordanian paper *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* reported that the head of Libyan intelligence and two of his aides asked the FRG for political asylum following their arrival in Bonn a few days ago.

Lebanon

Commenting on the release of the last batch of 'Atlit detainees, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri stressed the need to continue the "jihad" against Israel and the army of southern Lebanon until the border strip and the Jazzin area are "liberated," Beirut radio reported. Birri claimed the United States breached its "pledge" to secure the freedom of the detainees because of "procrastination" that delayed their release and because Israel is still holding three Lebanese detainees.

Voice of Lebanon radio reported further Amal-Palestinian clashes around Burj al-Barajinah while Beirut radio said renewed artillery exchanges across the east-west contact lines caused casualties.

FBIS

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Joint Arab Delegation Confers in Damascus, Amman

Meets With Al-Asad

JN111157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1230 today Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Crown Prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister; and Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general. Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the Arab situation and the recent developments in the region.

Husayn Meets Group on Arrival

JN111756 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and head of the National Guard; Tunisian Prime Miniser Mohamed Mzali; and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at Amman airport this evening. They arrived from Damascus within the work of the committee charged with clearing the Arab atmosphere stemming from the summit conference held in Casablanca last month.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali were accorded an official reception. They were received by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the chief of the Royal Court, and the court minister.

Talk With King Husayn

JN111825 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — Talks began at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening between the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the committee in charge of clearing Arab atmosphere stemming from the urgent Arab summit conference held recently in Casablanca led by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and head of the National Guard; and including Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Arab League Secretary Genral Chedli Klibi.

The meeting, interrupted by a working dinner, was attended on the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; and Raja'i al-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Court. On the Arab side, the meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy head of the Saudi National Guard; Nasir al-Rashi, chief of the Saudi crown prince's office; 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjiri, adviser at the Saudi crown prince's office; Al-Tayyib al-Sohbani, Tunisian permanent representative at the Arab League; and the Saudi and Tunisian ambassadors in Amman.

'Arafat Reportedly To Get Medical Treatment in USSR

GF110939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0917 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (WAKH) — A reliable Palestinian source has told the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will, in the next few days, accept the invitation extended to him by the USSR to receive medical treatment there.

The source indicated that the invitation was made yesterday through the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

Observers expect the Palestinian leader's visit to the USSR for medical treatment to provide an opportunity to bolster relations between the PLO and the USSR leaders.

Milhim on Possible Thatcher-Joint Delegation Meeting

JN120736 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Sep 85 p 24

[Text] Amman — Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member, has not ruled out the possibility of a meeting between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during her forthcoming visit to Jordan.

Milhim said that such a meeting would be a good step and in line with the spirit of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

In a comment to *AL-RA'Y* on reports published in Britain yesterday about a possible meeting between Mrs Thatcher and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and that Milhim would be among the members of this delegation, Milhim said that he has not been informed of such a meeting and that it was not discussed when he met with Yasir 'Arafat in Amman last Tuesday. Milhim regarded such a meeting as a good step.

PLO Urges Arab Leaders To Stop Attacks on Camps

JN111802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The PLO has urged Arab presidents, kings, and amirs as well as Arab and Islamic public opinion to assume their national and humanitarian responsibilities and begin a serious and quick intervention to stop the aggressive attacks by the agent Amal Movement militias and the Lebanese 6th Brigade, with the full support of the Damascus regime, against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. A statement by the PLO in Tunis yesterday says that for the 8th consecutive day the agent Amal gangs and the 6th Brigade, which are equipped with Syrian T-54 tanks, are continuing their aggression and siege against the Burj al-Barajinah camp and residential quarters in Beirut, espeically Harat Hurayk, which is exposed to daily brutal massacres that resulted in the killing of about 60 people and the wounding of 250. Hundreds of people are either missing of jailed and many families have been expelled from their houses at gunpoint.

The PLO statement also stresses that, despite successive cease-fire agreements, the aggression is escalating continuously. The

Burj al-Barajinah camp is coming under artillery and sporadic Syrian tank fire. These tanks are currently besieging the camp. Moreover, ugly massacres are being committed against Palestinian civilians outside the camp.

The statement affirms that the continued crimes and threats against the Palestinian camps, the siege that prevents first aid from reaching the wounded women and children, and the continued blocking of supplies, medicine, and water are considered a planned conspiracy aimed at displacing the Palestinian people and carrying out what Sharon had failed to carry out.

PLO Radio on Further Shelling of Burj al-Barajinah
JN111808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1642 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] News reports from Beirut today say that the agent Amal Movement militias resumed their artillery and rocket shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah camp under the cover of the deployment of Syrian observers around the Palestinian camp to supervise the cease-fire agreement reached the day before yesterday. The agent Amal continues to violate the agreement by artillery and rocket shelling and sporadic clashes. The reports also say that the Palestinian fighters defending the camp returned the aggressors' fire depite the Syrian observers' maneuvers to prevent Palestinian retaliation.

Syrian 'Agents' Arrest Palestinians in Al-Biqa'
JN111819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1642 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Reports from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' say that Syrian intelligence attacked the Palestinian camp of Galilee in the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk yesterday and arrested 25 Palestinian citizens and took them to an unknown destination. The reports add that tension and anger prevail in the Galilee camp. Informed observers said that the Syrian aggression against the Palestinian Galilee camp means that the next round of the Palestinian camps war will be comprehensive and will affect all Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Al-Sa'iqah, PFLP Denounce 'Arafat's Stand on Talks
JN111931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The Popular Liberation Vanguards-Al-Sa'iqah Forces and the PFLP have denounced deviationist 'Arafat's recent statements in which he announced his welcome for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy leaders at any time and in any place. In a statement to a SANA correspondent in Beirut, Farhan Abu al-Hayja, spokesman for the Al-Sa'iqah Forces, said: We are not surprised at 'Arafat's impertinent statements in which he is craving a separate peace with the Zionist enemy. His betrayal of the souls of thousands of martyrs and his authorization of King Husayn, the hero of Black September, to represent the Palestinian people revealed his treasonous policies.

The spokesman pointed out that 'Arafat's recent statements should prompt the Arab masses and national and pan-Arab forces to topple the deviationist 'Arafatist policies. Concluding his statement, the spokesman said that the next stage will be delicate and critical. The Palestinian Arab people will achieve victory under the leadership of the Palestine National Salvation Front and as a result of Syria's support aimed at acheiving victory for the Palestinian revolution and undermining all the capitulatory and treacherous designs.

Salah Salah, PFLP Political Bureau member, said that 'Arafat's recent statements do not represent the Palestinian people's will. They constitute a departure from PLO policy and its charter and a deviation from the Palestinian revolution's national line. He said that the statements coincide with 'Arafat-Mubarak meeting and clearly explain the Amman agreement, adding that the statements will lead to the complete relinquishment of the Palestinian people's right to repatriation and full liberation.

Military Operations in West Bank Detailed
GF100620 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces yesterday stated the following:

Our heroes operating inside the occupied territories continued to strike at the enemy's military targets, despite the intensified military campaign being launched by the Zionist enemy's army in the towns, villages, and camps of our occupied homeland. Those operations confirm the ability to challenge all measures adopted by the enemy. They also implement the resolutions of the revolution's leaders to continue military escalation according to plans destined to succeed. Over the past 24 hours, our revolutionaries carried out six military operations, at locations which included Nabulus, ('Afqar) camp, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and Ramallah. The following are details of those operations:

1. On the evening of 8 September, one of our revolutionaries threw an incendiary bomb at a military bus as it passed along the Al-Faysal road in Nabulus. The attack wounded a soldier and caused heavy damage to the bus.

2. At 2300 on 8 September, our revolutionaries attacked a Zionist police station in ('Afqar) near Nabulus with an incendiary bomb. The attack caused heavy damage to the police station.

3. At 0915 on 9 September, our revolutionaries launched a hand grenade attack on a military vehicle as it passed through the road linking the Gaza Strip with [word indistinct] 'Amir. As a result of the attack, the vehicle was destroyed and all its occupants were killed or wounded.

4. On 9 September, our revolutionaries were able to plant an explosive charge inside a military transportation station on (Jilo) Street in Jerusalem. As one of the explosives experts tried to diffuse the charge, it exploded in his hands; the expert was wounded.

5. At 1500 on 9 September, as a military bus passed along the main street in Ramallah, our revolutionaries attacked it with incendiary bombs. The attack caused a large part of the bus to burn.

6. At 1700 on 9 September, our revolutionaries attacked a Zionist military transportation station in the Jabal Sahyun area in Jerusalem with incendiary bombs. The attack wounded a number of enemy soldiers.

It is revolution until victory.

BAHRAIN

Amir Departs for New Zealand Visit 12 Sep

GF120621 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Manama, 12 Sep (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, left Manama this morning on an official visit to New Zealand. His visit will take place from 16 to 23 September. He will then make a private visit to Australia, during which he will meet with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

His highness is accompanied by an official delegation which includes Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; Mahmud Ahmad al-'Alawi, the prime minister's adviser for financial affairs; Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, the minister of information; Habib Ahmad Qasim, The minister of commerce and industry; Yusuf Arhamah al-Dusari, The chief of the Amiri Court; an information delegation; and editors-in-chief of local newspapers.

KUWAIT

Omani Minister Invites Amir to GCC Summit

LD111216 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] His royal highness the amir of the state received at 0845 this morning the interior minister of sisterly Sultanate of Oman, Shaykh Badr Sa'ud ibn Harib Al Bu Sa'id and the accompanying delegation who delivered to his highness a message from his brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id containing an invitation to attend the 6th GCC countries summit conference. The meeting was attended by the Kuwaiti interior minister and the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman in Kuwait.

The Omani minister of interior left the country today and was seen off at the airport by the interior minister and the ambassadors of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Oman to the State of Kuwait.

Interior Minister Denies GCC Security Treaty Signed

GF111432 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 17

['Isa Muhammad report]

[Text] Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti minister of the interior, has denied reports that Kuwait has agreed to sign a GCC security agreement or that this agreement will be discussed or signed in the next GCC interior ministers' meeting to be held in Riyadh on 17 September.

Replying to a question by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, Shaykh Nawwaf said: We Kuwaitis have not abandoned our previous stand. As we have said, we have made several notes on some of the agreement articles because they contradict the Kuwaiti Constitution and laws. Kuwait has clearly reiterated time and again its stand vis-a-vis this agreement. This stand has not changed.

With regard to whether the next GCC interior ministers' meeting will discuss this security agreement, Shaykh Nawwaf said: This meeting will not discuss the GCC security agreement about which Kuwait has presented some notes. The subject of this agreement has not been submitted for discussion or placed on the meeting agenda.

A high-ranking GCC security official said the day before yesterday that all GCC states have no objections or reservations about signing this security agreement, especially at the expected urgent meeting of the GCC interior ministers.

Interviewed on Security Measures

LD111624 Kuwait KUNA in English 1540 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah asserted that Kuwait supports any Arab or international efforts in confrontation and ultimate eradication of terrorism.

In an interview published in the latest issue of the local magazine *AL-YAQZA*, the home minister said the latest incidents, incompatible with Kuwait's peaceful and stable nature, are not unusual phenomena since the whole world has been witnessing identical acts when terrorism has become one of the era's characteristics.

Shaykh Nawwaf affirmed the importance of close cooperation between the police apparatus and citizens as well as residents in protection of Kuwait's security which is the responsibility of all sectors.

The minister dismissed as false any linkage between the public cafes' incidents and the fires which took place in Missila, Shu'abah and Al-Gharaballi market.

The weekly quoted Shaykh Nawwaf as having said that the "concerned authorities in the ministry are currently studying appropriate amendments with regard to the expatriates' residence permits in light of the new developments." The interior minister warned against rumours and urged citizens and residents to be aware of all forms of psychological war.

The Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the Defence Ministry and National Guards are exerting all possible efforts to secure full protection for public utilities, said the home minister.

In response to a question, Shaykh Nawwaf praised the relations between the legislative and executive authorities during the National Assembly's first term, adding that cooperation was "substantial" and realized many achievements in advantage of the public.

On the relations between the GCC countries, Shaykh Nawwaf said cooperation between the GCC states "is existent under all circumstances and at all levels".

Finance Minister on GCC Economic Cooperation

GF110907 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1750 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 Sep (WAKH) — Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and economy, has affirmed that the GCC countries have a marked tendency to encourage local industries.

During a meeting with Kuwaiti journalists today, he urged the GCC members to link interests among the institutions and factories in their countries and to coordinate efforts in various aspects of industrial activity in order to achieve cooperation, especially by using the presence of similar industries in more than one GCC country.

On the Gulf dinar project, the Kuwait finance and industry minister said: The concerned parties are working on this project. He pointed out that the governors of Gulf central banks met several times for this purpose. However, he said, the policy followed by the GCC is a policy of patience and gradual application of economic cooperation following careful investigation and study.

Responding to a question on the economic agreement among the GCC countries, the Kuwaiti minister stated that serious efforts to implement the agreement continue despite some technical obstacles. The GCC countries have achieved relative progress in various economic spheres. He referred to the GCC countries' approval of the idea of the "unified certificate of origin."

Al-Shahin Gives Briefing on Nonaligned Meeting

LD111622 Kuwait KUNA in English 1535 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 11 (KUNA) — Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin Wednesday briefed State Minister for Cabinet Affairs, Acting Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abd al-'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid on the outcome of the recent ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

Al-Shahin who attended the conference in Launda, Angola and returned home last night said in a statement to KUNA the conference's resolutions and recommendations on major issues were relatively realistic. Notably felt was coordination among Arab delegations as sessions of the conference were devoid of any inter-Arab differences, according to Al-Shahin who headed the Kuwaiti delegation.

But he noted that the international get-together stopped short of coming up with anything new concerning the Nonaligned Movement's position on major Arab issues like the Gulf war and the Palestinian question. The resolutions included calls for peaceful settlements of the Iran-Iraq war and the Sahara crisis between Morocco and Algeria, he said.

Such festering problems as the independence of Namibia and the conflict in South Africa will apparently be the focus of the Nonaligned Movement's political activities in the immediate future, Al-Shahin said. The official underlined Kuwait's keenness to see the movement remain aloof from polarization and aspects of the cold war.

He said that during the meetings he conveyed messages from Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad to Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Minister Raif Dizdarevic.

Finance Minister Denies Banks in Trouble

GF111550 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Sep 85 pp 11, 17

[Text] Shaykh Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, minister of finance and economy, has denied that some banks are on the verge of bankruptcy or they will make announcements on such. He also denied government involvement with these banks, especially concerning negotiations between them and individuals.

In an interview with *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, he said that during his visit to Turkey, he will discuss economic issues concerning Turkey and Kuwait to strengthen such relations. He was asked a question on recent reports that there are some banks which have two options: Either they must declare bankruptcy or accept a government solution concerning debts and interests. He replied: With regard to bankruptcy, that is not so. There is no government interference planned. Concerning negotiations between banks and individuals, such negotiations do not take place except through the Central Bank, which is following up these debts.

On his visit to Turkey, Shaykh Jasim said: When I visit Turkey this month I shall try to strengthen economic relations between the two countries for mutual benefits.

SAUDI ARABIA

Rumors of Yamani's Death Greatly Exaggerated

AU111638 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, Sept 11 (AFP) — Rumours in Paris and London that Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani had died were quashed here today by Herbert Schott, manager of the Geneva Intercontinental Hotel where Mr. Yamani is staying.

Mr. Schott, a close acquaintance of Mr. Yamani, said he had tea with the Saudi Minister at about 1500 GMT today and told him of the rumours which had been rife in the London's city, the financial district, and depressed oil stocks. [Sentence as received]

According to the rumours, Mr. Yamani had either been assassinated or had committed suicide. The minister thought the reports were a "practical joke", Mr. Schott said.

KUNA: Yamani 'In Good Health'

LD112011 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1923 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, KUNA Director General Hammud al-Barjas this evening contacted Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki al-Yamani at his residence in Geneva by telephone. Mr al-Barjas talked to Dr Yamani about the London, Washington, New York and Rome rumors about his being involved in an accident.

This telephone contact has been shown that Dr Yamani is unharmed and in good health. He was surprised at the rumors and said that he heard about them, like everyone else, from the media.

KUNA confirms that Dr Yamani is in good health and that he was not involved in any accident.

King Fahd Receives Omani Interior Minister

GF111211 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, who conveyed a written message to his majesty from his brother Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id of Oman.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and the Omani ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abdallah al-Marhun.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF111725 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib left Jeddah this afternoon after a brief visit to the Kingdom, during which he conveyed a written message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id of Oman.

Arrivals for Islamic Good Offices Session Noted

Pakistani President

GF111837 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Jeddah today to take part in the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee that will begin in Jeddah tomorrow.

Bangladesh President

GF111938 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 11 Sep (SPA — Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad arrived in Jeddah this evening to take part in the meeting of the Islamic Good Office Committee scheduled to convene in Jeddah tomorrow, Thursday.

Malaysian Prime Minister

GF111723 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Malaysian Prime Minister ibn Mohamed Mahathir arrived in Jeddah tonight to participate in the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which will begin its work tomorrow.

Turkish Foreign Minister

GF111720 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 11 Sep (SPA) — His Excellency Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu arrived in Jeddah today to take part in the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which will be held in Jeddah tomorrow, Thursday.

Upon his arrival he was received by Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry Department and protocol in the western part of the Kingdom; a representative from the royal protocol; and the Turkish ambassador to the Kingdom, Umut Arik.

Senegalese Foreign Minister

GF111937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 11 Sep (SPA) — Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall arrived in Jeddah today to take part in the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which will begin in Jeddah tomorrow, Thursday.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat

GF120656 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 12 Sep (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jeddah early this morning to attend meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which will begin later today. He was received by Shariffudin Pirzada, ICO secretary general; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jukhdar, director of the Royal Protocol Department in Jeddah; and Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the Western Region.

AL-AHRAM: U.S. To Use Bases in Cases of Aggression

PM111549 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed "exclusive" report: "Secret U.S. Report: Saudi Arabia Showed Readiness To Allow U.S. Forces To Use Its Bases in Case of Aggression"]

[Text] Washington — A secret U.S. study on U.S. arms sales in the Middle East said that Saudi Arabia has informed Washington that it would allow U.S. armed forces to use its bases in the event of Soviet aggression or if Saudi Arabia itself is unable to deal with a crisis arising in the Gulf.

The study was conducted at the White House's request to justify the sale of arms and advanced military equipment, which the United States is expected to offer to Saudi Arabia and Jordan even after the objection by Israel and its supporters in the U.S. Congress to the sale of such arms when no new negotiations for peace in the Middle East are taking place.

Riyadh Comments on Crown Prince's Visit to Damascus

LD112202 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Excerpt] Arab and international circles are following up with great interest the activities of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, aimed at clarifying the atmosphere among the Arab brothers.

The visit of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Damascus attracts special importance because it stems from the unlimited trust granted by the Arab brothers.

UAE

Papers Criticize U.S. Middle East Stands

GF110826 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (WAM) — Two local newspapers today strongly criticized the United States for continuing to adopt a policy characterized by hostility toward the Arabs and bias and support for Israel.

The papers condemn the Arab stand which pins hopes on a U.S. move to resolve the Middle East crisis.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* points to three anti-Arab stands of the United States which occurred on the same day. The first is the statement yesterday by a senior U.S. diplomat in which he asserts Washington's insistence on its conditions for recognizing the PLO, demanding that it recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist.

The second stand is represented by a statement attributed to another U.S. diplomat which indicates that the Reagan administration will not present to Congress a request to approve the sale of a number of F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia.

The third of these hostile stands, the paper says, is U.S. opposition to issuing a statement requiring Israel to put an end to administrative detention, expulsions, and the imposition of curfews in the occupied Arab territories.

The paper describes these hostile stands -- which come at a time when the Arabs are making moves toward the United States so that it "will merely hold a meeting with a joint delegation that includes a Palestinian representative or two," -- as an intentional provocation.

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* asserts that U.S. policy toward the Arab homeland has remained constant since before the establishment of the Zionist entity, specifically since the end of World War II, "aspects of which have dealt with the issue of Israel and its superiority, rejecting the recognition of the injustices to which the Palestinian people in particular, and the Arab people in general, have been subjected as a result of the establishment of this foreign body within the Arab world."

The paper believes that the U.S. refusal to supply Saudi Arabia with arms, and its prior refusal to supply other Arab countries with arms, is not strange since it "stems from the constant U.S. policy permanently committed to Israeli superiority over all the Arabs."

AL-AHRAM: Libya Turns Port Over to USSR Navy

PM111539 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 11 Sep 85 p 1

[*AL-AHRAM* "exclusive" report "from Tripoli and Tunis": "Serious International Moves Following Libyan Threats to Tunisia"]

[Text] Well-informed sources said that the growing seriousness of Libyan threats and provocations against Tunisia has led to international moves with serious consequences. This occurred after a U.S. 6th Fleet missile destroyer headed for the Tunisian port of Halq al-Wadi followed by a Soviet antisubmarine ship sailing to the same place. Algeria has sent a troop-landing ship and an antisubmarine ship to the port of Tunis.

Libyan threats and provocations on the borders between the two countries escalated after the Libyan Air Force carried out two reconnaissance flights inside Tunisian territory, over the port of Tunis and up to a distance of 50 km along the road to the port. This prompted the Tunisian authorities to raise the level of alert among its Armed Forces in order to deal with the situation.

It has emerged that on 29 July Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent three Libyan landing ships to the port of Tunis on a friendly visit. The Tunisian authorities were surprised by this visit and the type and number of the Libyan units which arrived suddenly and without prior agreement. The authorities later realized what Al-Qadhdhafi's intentions were when he decided to expel the Tunisian workers. Afterwards, Libyan aircraft carried out two reconnaissance flights, the latest last Saturday, following which it was decided to raise the level of alert in the Tunisian Armed Forces.

Some observers believe that the U.S. destroyer's move toward Tunisian waters at the same time as the U.S. Navy chief of staff, who met with President Bourguiba and Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly, was visiting Tunisia reflects the U.S. Administration's desire to to show open support and to stand with Tunisia against any possible aggression by Libya; this is particularly since Tunisia is a country friendly to the United States which receives military and economic aid from it. There is also military cooperation between them, the latest example being the naval maneuvers held last October.

Observers fear that, with the deterioration of the internal situation in Libya as a result of the economic crisis and the suspension of 126 projects following the expulsion of the Egyptian and Tunisian workers, Al-Qadhdhafi could resort to a military adventure against his neighbors to cover up the deteriorating situation in his country. Meanwhile observers believe that the only reason that Al-Qadhdhafi has not yet implemented his aggressive plans is the general unrest in the ranks of the Libyan Armed Forces and the officers' unwillingness to attack any Arab country. This was clearly evident in the recent mutiny and the arrest of the commander of the Al-Watiah Air Force Base as well as a number of navy and air force officers. This is in addition to the repeated attempts by military personnel to assassiante Al-Qadhdhafi, who recently went to live permanently with his tribe, known as Al-Qadhdhadhifah.

On the other hand, those leaving Libya via the Libyan port of Al-Bardiyah, 21 km from Al-Salam town, say that Col al-Qadhdhafi has turned the port over to the Soviet Navy in order to turn it into a military base and a dry dock. They said that the Soviet Navy has built concrete roofs over the port to prevent photographing and to conceal the area. The area covered is 750 meters long by 285 meters wide.

Al-Bardiyah port was built by the Italian Government during Mussolini's rule. It included residential quarters for the port workers which were completely destroyed during World War II in 1942. It has been rebuilt and become a settlement and a summer resort for Soviet Navy personnel.

The reports also indicate that Al-Qadhdhafi has dispatched an army battalion to Al-Kurfah and Jalu oases, south of Benghazi, to carry out a search there. The forces found several pictures of King Idris al-Sanusi and his crown prince hung on the walls in houses, schools, and the Al-Sanusi mosque. The Shaykh of the mosque was arrested and the religious school was closed down. This roused the inhabitants and led to a clash between them and the Al-Qadhdhafi forces in which a large number of people from both sides were injured. The army battalion is still stationed near the rebelling oases.

Mubarak Meets With Sudanese Agriculture Minister

NC111054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — Sudanese Agriculture Minister Siddiq 'Abidin had a 1-hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak this morning. After the session, 'Abidin said they discussed relations between Egypt and Sudan, with particular reference to agriculture. They also considered the establishment of joint research projects for grain cultivation, on the lines of existing projects for the cultivation of beans, and the strengthening of agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

The Sudanese minister said that the Egyptian Agriculture Ministry has agreed to provide Sudan with 10,000 tons of grain seed for this season as Egypt's contribution to the fight against famine in Sudan. He added that joint agricultural projects are being extended as part of the Egyptian Agriculture Ministry's efforts to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

Lutfi Receives U.S. Envoy, Reagan's Congratulations

NC111631 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received in his office today Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. ambassador to Egypt. He delivered two letters of congratulations: one from President Reagan and the other from the secretary of state. During the meeting, bilateral relations in various fields were reviewed.

Lutfi, 'Abd al-Majid, Al-Sharaf Meet Cypriot Minister

NC112042 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Interior Minister Konstandinos Mikhailidhis, who is on a friendly visit to Egypt, has met with that country's prime minister, Dr 'Ali Lutfi Mahmud Lutfi; foreign minister, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; and information minister, Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif. Mikhailidhis briefed the officials on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue.

He also discussed bilateral issues and ways to further develop and tighten friendly relations and close cooperation between the countries. The Egyptian officials assured Mikhailidhis of their country's support for a solution to the Cyprus problem that will safeguard its unity, independence, sovereignty, and nonalignment.

During his stay in Egypt, Mikhailidhis also met with personalities of the Cypriot community in Cairo and studied problems it faces.

AL-AHRAM Discusses New Cabinet Changes

PM111045 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Meaning of the New Ministerial Change"]

[Text] In the all-out confrontation of the challenges facing the process of building and development, the decision to form a new cabinet headed by Dr 'Ali Lutfi in order to continue the the march which Kamal Hasan 'Ali's cabinet began confirms the continuity of work and and marks the ushering in of a new stage of vigorous national action.

It is fair to say that Kamal Hasan 'Ali hit the nail on the head when he said in his resignation letter that he and his colleagues, the deputy prime ministers and ministers, worked with all their capabilities in order to achieve the higher national objectives, look after the people's basic interests, and draw up a comprehensive plan for dealing with the existing problems in a scientific manner based on short-term and long-term planning and rearranging national work so as to fit in with the ever-present challenges and changing conditions.

The majority of public opinion in Egypt has certainly sensed the truth in this letter which says that Kamal Hasan 'Ali's government made long strides toward the achievement of these objectives through constructive and serious work, total confidence in the people's awareness, and through being frank with the masses at all times. The government felt that its work reached a point in which it believed that an opportunity should be given to a new generation of Egypt's children to continue the national march to realize the principle of continuity of work and succession of its stages so that the coming generation would equally participate in assuming the burden of the trust and paying the tax of public service.

It was commendable on the part of President Mubarak in his letter accepting the resignation to note the good efforts the previous cabinet made and to praise its objective method and work in carrying out this national task. This is true of Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali's known qualities in serving the country in the various posts he occupied and his defense of the country's interests as evident in an uniterrupted record of selflessness, sincere work, and of placing the country's higher interests above everything else in his capacity as chief of the general intelligence, minister of defense, foreign minister, and prime minister.

AL-AHRAM appreciates Mr Kamal 'Ali's continuing to do his job until the last moment, paying scant regard to the appointments for medical examination and treatment which international doctors fixed for him more than once. His devotion to work and sincerety in carrying out his duty made him forget the acute pain he suffered. Now it is the right of this man for the first time to be able to travel abroad for treatment and to look after his health, free from the heavy burdens which he bore silently and which no one ever suspected.

It is no secret to say that some of the ministers who left the cabinet were given a big opportunity by President Mubarak to implement their plans but failed to do so in the manner required of them.

It is also no secret that some of the ministers who left the cabinet were quite successful in fulfilling their national role. An example of such departure from the cabinet is the venerable Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister for higher education.

In accordance with the policy of maintaining the ancient tradition of broadcasting the letter of resignation and the letter of acceptance of the resignation, the announcement of the decision on forming the new cabinet sets out before the people the important tasks the cabinet should carry out. This is in order to make things clear and to define the features of the current stage in which Egypt enjoys democracy and the government enjoys the people's respect and appreciates the people's right to know the reasons for any cabinet change and the tasks of any future stage.

It can be said that President Mubarak has sensed the people's feelings, hopes, and aspirations when he defined the priorities of action and the tasks of the new cabinet in the letter tasking the new cabinet; this confirms that he is aware of the feelings of citizens, lives with their problems, and is well acquainted with what goes in the people's minds.

President Mubarak's letter to Dr 'Ali Lutfi requesting him to form the new cabinet represents a guide to action for an important coming stage which we can go through only with the help of serious and productive work.

We are called upon to rebuild the Egyptian economy on a solid basis, to forge ahead in the achievement of economic development in conditions of stability, and to remove restrictions impeding production in the public and private sectors.

We are called upon to increase production, develop services, and rebuild the utilities.

Certainly the government can achieve these objectives only with the people's cooperation and with the hard work and wealth of the working Egyptian people.

In accordance with the letter forming the cabinet, the government is charged with achieving many construction and development objectives, foremost of which are the following:

1. To ensure that no additional burdens are added to the low income categories;

2. To work out a system free of loopholes to control prices of basic commodities and services;

3. To achieve higher rates of production in the housing sector, particularly the public housing sector;

4. To forge ahead with developing education in Egypt which is basic and necessary;

5. To complete within a few years' time the rebuilding of utilities in all the communities, and not just in major cities.

We are quite confident in the new government's ability to fulfill these tasks and in the people's ability to respond to all the steps and necessary measures that would ensure the smooth progress of work for the achievement of these objectives which first and foremost seek to serve the interests of the citizen and the country.

Finally, it remains to say that it is high time for the National Democratic Party [NDP] to play an effective role in the process of national action in close collaboration with the government without conflicting with it. Fortunately the party secretary general is a prominent member of the new cabinet and that the new prime minister was chairman of the party's committee for economic affairs and that the government is first and foremost an NDP government. The significance of the fact that the formalities of forming the government took place in the party headquarters should not be lost on anybody.

Commentaries Criticize Arab League's Klibi

NC110728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — In their Wednesday editions, the newspapers *AL-AKHBAR* and *AL-AHRAM* criticize the speech which Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi delivered at the start of the League's 84th session. Klibi used that address to accuse Egypt of exploiting the difficult circumstances facing the Arab world.

In its commentary, *AL-AKHBAR* notes: It seems that Klibi, a Tunisian, reacted before anything that would warrant a reaction took place. Egypt has never asked to return to the Arab League. On the contrary, when King Hassan II of Morocco, King Husayn of Jordan, and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat expressed their desire to place the question of Egypt's return to the Arab League on the agenda of the recent emergency summit in Casablanca, he thanked them for their sentiments but rejected the idea. He did so only because Egypt's return might lead to further differences caused by certain well-known regimes. Moreover, Egypt's return must be unanimously approved by the members of the Arab League. Egypt did not say anything that Klibi thought it had.

The paper attributes Klibi's reaction to the fact that he took recent statements by a number of Arab leaders as an indication that Egypt would be returning to the Arab League soon. Therefore, he reacted, and the reason for his reaction is clear: If Egypt returns, the league will move back to its real headquarters in Cairo and Tunisia will lose a source of income.

AL-AKHBAR points out that Klibi's mistake was that he forgot, or tried to forget, that the Arab League or the Arab nation without Egypt is like a body without a heart or soul. Arab leaders realize this. They know Egypt's true value. They know that its political, human, and cultural weight, its civilization, and its geographic location all make it a leader.

AL-AKHBAR reports that Klibi used his speech to call on the Arab states to help Egypt face its economic problems. Otherwise, it will be forced to seek foreign aid that might hinder the full exercise of its free will.

The paper says: We thank Klibi for his concern about Egypt's will. But we want him to know that Egypt's will has been and will always remain free. If we have economic problems, the Arab leaders know that our sufferings are the result of having borne our burden in defending the Arab nation's honor, entering war after war, and sacrificing everything. This is Egypt's destiny. However, we will not bow. We are well aware of the fact that some Arabs enriched themselves at our expense and with the blood of our martyrs.

AL-AHRAM expresses surprise at Klibi's remarks. It states: We cannot find anything in his speech that deserves a reply. However, we would like to say that Klibi should be the last to attack Egypt. As Arab League officials in Tunis admit, he is the weakest diplomat to appear in the Arab world. Moreover, since taking office in 1979, he has turned the league into a haven for supporters and friends.

As the Arab League's secretary general, Klibi is primarily responsible for the difficult circumstances in the Arab world that he has referred to. For months and even years he has been unable to set a date for an Arab summit. The only thing that saved him from his own incompetence was the declaration by Morocco's King Hassan II that the emergency summit would be held on 7 August, regardless of the number of states that attended.

AL-AHRAM notes: It is strange that Klibi's disruptive remarks have come at a time when most Arab leaders have been making statements in favor of Egypt's return to the Arab League.

The paper concludes with this comment for Klibi: Egypt will always be part of the Arab nation. Its relations with the Arab states will always be friendly and fraternal despite the vituperation and provocations of the "incompetent" secretary general of the Tunis-based Arab League.

Iran Said To Lose Three Divisions in Offensive

JN111349 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that three Iranian divisions were destroyed during Iran's miserable offensives in the V Army Corps northern sector. In a statement to INA this afternoon, the authorized spokesman said that a number of Arab and foreign reporters will visit the northern sector to see with their own eyes the great Iranian defeat and the massive losses the Iranian forces suffered, adding that the Iranians could not control even one inch of territory despite losing thousands of troops in the battle.

Concerning Iran's allegations, the spokesman said that after every battle in which the Iranians taste defeat and suffer massive losses, the Iranian rulers claim they have occupied a number of kilometers of Iraqi territory. The spokesman said that if we add up the square kilometers that they claim to have occupied, we have an area equivalent to the surface of the globe.

The spokesman pointed out that the scandal of the recent battles was great because the Iranians said they were waging a battle in the central sector while in fact they were losing thousands of dead in the northern sector. He added that only after their defeat in the north did the Iranian rulers remember that they had occupied Iraqi territory.

The spokesman challenged Iran to send any reporter it trusts to the battle scene to witness the truth. He pointed out that the proof of Iraq's military superiority [words indistinct] that was seen through the media [words indistinct] reporters today. The spokesman asserted that the recent battles tangibly proved Iraq's overwhelming superiority and demonstrated the utter collapse of the Iranian side.

Communique on Attack on Khark, Maritime Target

JN111650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,954 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces are reaffirming that great Iraq is the stronger side because it is in the right and because it enjoys overwhelming superiority over the tyrant clique which is blinded by its rancor and whose suspect connections caused it to deviate from the path of peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Every day, O Iraqis, will bring you the good tidings of victory carried by your sons, who zealously defend their history, territory, sovereignty, and revolution's achievements. In implementation of the Iraqi people's will and their wise leadership's political decision to destroy Khark Island for the sake of a peace with victory, and in order to deprive the Iranian regime of the means of aggression, the valiant hawks of the air launched a destructive attack on Khark Island at 1050 [0650 GMT] today. Thus, they are keeping the island aflame and destroyed and are crushing with their bombs every hope by the Iranian rulers to repair this island unless they heed the call of justice and peace. Having carried out their mission, they returned safely with their planes, God be praised.

Let those calling for aggression and the symbols of crime, the Iranian rulers, know that we will continue to crush their heads in all areas of combat until they submit to God's orders by opting for peace and justice. He is the best instructor and supporter.

2. At 2230 [1830 GMT] yesterday our eagles of the air launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. Having carried their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our eagles returned with their planes, safe and triumphant, in God's care.

3. Our brave patrols in the no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector took prisoner a number of enemy personnel, captured their arms and equipment, and returned safely to their bases. Elsewhere in the same sector, 13 enemy soldiers were killed and 7 others were captured.

4. At various times our forward formations and several artillery units pounded enemy positions, gun emplacements, and enemy targets opposite our positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in both men and equipment. They also killed a number of enemy soldiers, destroyed a number of ammunition dumps, and created fires on enemy side. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

5. One of our forward units monitored a group of enemy personnel in the I Army Corps northern sector before pounding it with mortars, inflicting losses in men and hardware and forcing those who remained alive to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy infantry position was destroyed with those manning it either killed or wounded. An enemy observation post was also destroyed and four vehicles burned, killing their occupants. Fires were also created in enemy camp.

6. One infantry position was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

7. The tyrant clique's forces shelled (Biyarah), Diyalah, and Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1985

Ramadan Receives Letter From Italy's Craxi

JN111257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1236 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text)0 Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Italian Ambassador Antonio Napolitano here today. The ambassador handed Ramadan a letter from Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all fields.

Administrative Development Body Reshuffle Approved

JN111224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the reshuffle of the Royal Commission for Administrative Development under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the membership of 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali; Hasan al-Kayid; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir; Dr Hanna 'Awdah; Dr Hisham al-Khatib; Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur; the chief of the Civil Service Commissions; the secretary general of the Prime Ministry; the chief of the legislative office in the Prime Ministry, Counsellor at the Prime Ministry Muraywid al-Tal; ambassador in the Foreign Ministry Ibrahim 'Izz al-Din; and the director of the Public Administration Institute.

JORDAN TIMES Spells Out U.S. Role in Peace Talks

JN120832 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S.: Protagonist or Peace Maker?"]

[Text] If it is true that the U.S. secretary of state has rejected a proposal by his principal assistant on the Middle East to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, then Washington should be sorry — first for itself and second for the others who have counted on it to lead the way for a Middle East settlement.

Needless to say that the U.S. stands to gain a lot from a peace that it has helped to achieve in this area, and to lose much if it fails to meet its commitment towards this end. Shultz attests to and knows this very well, as does his president and the rest of the administration. Why they should want or choose to pass up the best opportunity that has existed for years to achieve progress is beyond our comprehension. The waiting game that the Americans are playing with us is not only damaging to peace prospects: It is downright stupid and hypocritical.

The U.S. Administration must realise why its methods are either unacceptable, or, to use a milder term, unproductive. The reasoning for this is clear, we think.

The Arabs, particularly Jordan and the Palestinians, want and are striving for a just and honourable settlement to the Palestinian problem. The Fes plan of 1982 and the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb 11 commit them to such a course and objective, and there should not be the slightest doubt about our intentions. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat made it clear to the ADC convention in Washington and to the American public at large on Sunday that he is all out for a solution based on the "land for peace" formula which is the cornerstone of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Feb 11 accord.

The Israelis, for their part, say they want peace but are doing absolutely nothing to convince us and the world of their good intentions. While Shim'on Peres may be willing to trade, upon impossible conditions, some of the occupied territories for a settlement, his Likud partners in the "national unity" government are totally opposed to any territorial compromise with the Arabs and will torpedo any effort aimed at bringing about an acceptable solution.

In between the two adversaries are the Americans. Their mediation in the conflict will be useless, in all honesty, if it is aimed only at bringing Arabs and Israelis to sit together and negotiate directly. The Arabs do not need the good offices of the U.S. just to open the way for direct negotiations with the Israelis. We could do that ourselves if we wished without resorting to the Americans for help, quite frankly.

Where the U.S. and its leadership of the peace process are and will be most needed is at deadlock points. These are many, but the key ones, namely Palestinian participation and Israel's willingness to withdraw from the occupied territories, have to be solved on the spot before any real and meaningful negotiating process can be started.

By balking at the proposal to meet a joint delegation in which the Palestinians are legally and willingly participating, the U.S. is not giving much of a chance for the peace process to get off the ground. And if this trend continues for a little longer, there will not be much to talk about and build on later.

It is at this point in fact that the U.S. has to ask itself an essential question: If the American position is to be identical to that of Israel on Palestinian participation and other issues, what chance does the U.S. stand of being a fair and honest mediator that is able to see the whole peace process to its happy end? Barring a satisfactory answer, the U.S. is dealing itself out of a process in which it can all too easily play the role of the chief peace maker.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. Reaction to 'Arafat Statement

JN110813 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Disavowal of Principles and Revocation of Commitments"]

[Text] The negative reaction of the U.S. White House official spokesman to the statement of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reminds us of the U.S. Administration's position throughout various eras, a position which all U.S. officials constantly remind us of. We mean the U.S. bias toward Israel and the rejection of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights.

The White House spokesman's reaction to the PLO's adoption of the land for peace formula is a U.S. rejection of the practical choice for peace and a violation of the simplest U.S. principles and commitments to the peace process in the Middle East.

We do not believe that the United States does not know that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is based, among other political principles, on accepting all the UN resolutions on the Palestine question. Therefore, the U.S. spokesman cannot say that 'Arafat did not speak about recognizing UN resolutions, resolutions which Israel rejects and which the United States does not consider when it speaks about peace.

Moreover, we do not believe that the Americans are ignorant of the true value of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the deep change it has made in the official Palestinian stand. However, the continuous U.S. bias toward the Israeli point of view

necessitates that official U.S. spokesmen, whether in the White House or the Department of State, should not recognize the bright fact of this agreement, especially since it represents a good opportunity, which might not be repeated in the near future, to achieve peace in the region.

Although we strongly believe that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will continue to be the irreplaceable cornerstone for the required progress of the peace process, we also believe that these negative U.S. stands represent a disavowal of commitments. This means that the United States is wasting precious time and that doubts will continue to accompany the U.S. stand. This would eventually entrench the existing situation in the Middle East, a situation which the United States realizes is loaded with violence and extremism and that can explode at any time.

Birri Criticizes U.S. Stand on 'Atlit Prisoners

NC111502 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Commenting on the release of the 'Atlit detainees, Minister Nabih Birri said: Now that the last group of strugglers, the former Ansar detainees, has been freed from 'Atlit prison, we should not forget that the border strip and the Jazzin area are still under the yoke of occupation. Therefore, it behooves our strugglers to continue the jihad against Israel and Lahd's forces until these areas are liberated. Minister Birri added: The release of the kidnapped people was accomplished because of their relentless jihad and that of their brothers. This jihad was demonstrated in the hijacking of the U.S. airliner and in the subsequent agreement concluded through fraternal Syria.

Minister Birri added that the United States has breached its pledge through procrastination, thus delaying for months the release of the detainees, who should have been released within a week. Minister Birri said that the detainees should have all been released at the same time. Therefore, we consider the U.S. pledge as having not been fulfilled since three more detainees remain in Israeli prisons. They include strugglers Ni'mah Hashim and Tony Abu Ghanim. He said: We have learned that brother Tony has been transferred from 'Atlit to another prison. This indicates that Israel perists in violating international law and that the United States does not intend to honor its pledge. This is in spite of the fact that we made strenuous efforts to ensure the release of the passengers, and later the airliner.

Birri Reportedly Meets Hizballah on French Hostages

NC112146 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] AFP has disclosed that Minister Nabih Birri has initiated contacts with some Hizballah officials to secure the release of French nationals Jean-Paul Kauffman and Michel Seurat. Quoting an informed source, AFP said that Birri received some Hizballah officials at his home yesterday and mainly discussed the release of the two Frenchmen. The agency added that some of Birri's aides telephoned Hizballah officials after the release of the last group of 'Atlit prison detainees. It said that a meeting was held in Bidnayil township in Al-Biqa' 2 days ago. Shaykh Adib Haydar, member of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau; 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus; and a Hizballah delegation led by Shaykh 'Abbas Musawi were said to have attended the meeting. Amal Political Bureau member 'Akif Haydar confirmed to AFP that this meeting was held.

Further on Attempt To Kidnap Portuguese Ambassador

Amal Denies Attempt

NC111641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Amal Movement today denied the report that its gunmen attempted to kidnap the Portuguese ambassador in Beirut this morning. According to the report, the attempt was made while the ambassador and his wife were heading to the Portuguese Embassy on Madame Curie Street.

Ambassador Comments

NC120644 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] In an interview published today in *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, the Portuguese ambassador to Lebanon said that the gunmen who tried to kidnap him yesterday were out to kidnap any Western ambassador. The Portuguese envoy added that he has no clue as to the gunmen's motives, noting that they moved toward his car simply because they recognized it as a diplomatic vehicle flying a foreign flag. The ambassador declared that he will stay in East Beirut as long as he is in Lebanon and will not risk going into West Beirut again.

Soviet Embassy Car Stolen by Gunmen in West Beirut

NC111336 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1315 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Unidentified gunmen on Al-Judaydah Road in West Beirut stole one of the Soviet Embassy's Ladas this afternoon. The car carries diplomatic license plate 171/66.

Foreign Ministry Notified of Saudi Envoy Transfer

NC111228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Saudi Arabia has recently notified the Foreign Ministry that it is transferring its ambassador, Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, from Lebanon. No new Saudi ambassador has been named so far.

With this development, there is now no Gulf country, with the exception of the YAR and the PDRY, which has an ambassador in Lebanon. All these countries have closed their embassies, recalled all their diplomatic staff without officially closing the embassies, or left some lower-level representatives.

'Martyrs' Group Claims Plan To Attack Algeria's APS

NC120759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] An anonymous caller, claiming to represent the West Beirut Martyrs Organization [munazzamat shuhada' bayrut al-gharbiyah], told the Voice of Lebanon that an explosive charge found in front of the Capital Trust Bank belonged to this organization.

According to the caller, the group was planning to plant the device in the Mahmasani Building, where the Algerian news agency ALGERIE PRESSE SERVICE is located. The operation was meant to be a reminder to the Algerian Government that it should not supply aid to the Amal Movement.

Resistance Front Issues Statement on Hasbayya Bomb

NC111247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] We have just received a statement issued by the National Lebanese Resistance Front. The document notes that today's suicide operation at the Hasbayya crossing point was carried out by Maryam Khayr al-Din, a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. The front announced that Maryam Khayr al-Din, the heroine of Al-Biqa', blew herself up at the crossing in a Toyota, and that 18 members of the agent Lahd forces were exterminated. The front added that an Israeli intelligence officer and his two aides were also killed. Two tanks, three tracked vehicles, two trucks, and a jeep were destroyed as well.

Islamic Unification Kills Two Kidnappees

NC120650 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Islamic Unification Movement gunmen in Tripoli have killed both George Nahhas, whom they had kidnapped earlier, and Butrus Nakad. In response, the inhabitants of Zgharta are continuing to detain 14 people whom they kidnapped from Tripoli.

It is worth noting that the Islamic Unification Movement kidnapped several Christians, including Tripoli's Greek Orthodox Bishop Ilyas Qurban, yesterday. However, they were later released following intensive mediation efforts.

Islamic Unification Leader on Tripoli Kidnappings

NC120732 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Islamic Grouping held a meeting at the office of Islamic Unification Movement leader Sa'id Sha'ban in Tripoli yesterday. The meeting was also attended by some Syrian intelligence officers.

Following the meeting, Sa'id Sha'ban commented on the kidnappings conducted by some Tripoli inhabitants, the reciprocal kidnappings by Zgharta citizens, and the murders committed by unknown gunmen in Tripoli. Sha'ban called for vigilence against such acts which aim at disturbing peace in Tripoli. He denounced all forms of kidnapping and reasserted his commitment to the Damascus resolutions. Sha'ban beseeched the inhabitants of Tripoli and the neighboring areas to bear in mind present conditions in the country and to regard such acts as isolated incidents.

PNSF Official Claims Split Within Amal Movement

GF110830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quoted an official in the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] as saying that "a split has occurred with the ranks of the Lebanese Amal Movement."

In a statement published today by *AL-ITTIHAD*, the official said that this split explains the regrettable incidents that are taking place around the Palestinian Burj al-Barajinah camp in Lebanon.

Sham'un Opposes Al-Jumayyil Removal

NC061711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Engineer Dany Sham'un has expressed his opposition on the removal of the president of the Republic and the abrogation of political sectarianism. In an interview with *AL-SHIRA'* magazine to be published tomorrow, Sham'un said: We support legitimacy and we do not recognize the Lebanese Forces as legitimate. Regarding the national resistance in the south, Sham'un said: I consider those who die for the sake of their homeland to be martyrs.

Tension Between Amal, Palestinians Continues

Palestinians Wound Amal Patrol

NC111130 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Palestinian gunmen intercepted an Amal patrol in 'Ayn al-Sawdah near Ba'labakk and fired on it, wounding some of its members. Militias in the area have been mobilized as a result.

Clashes in Burj al-Barajinah

NC111348 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1315 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Clashes between Amal gunmen and Palestinians resumed around Burj al-Barajinah camp as of 1450. Mortars, rockets, and machineguns are being used in the clashes.

Fighting in Beirut, Mountain Continues

Casualties 'High'

NC111321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] We have just been informed by a security source that Al-Ghubayrah and Al-Muharrafiyah are still coming under artillery fire. The number of casualties is said to be high. Ambulances raced to the scene to take the wounded to hospitals.

An Amal Movement source has accused the Army Command of shelling these areas from Galerie Sim'an. Meanwhile, an Army source announced that an Army building in Al-Yarzah was hit by three shells from positions on the airport road. The same source warned against involving the Army in internal disputes. The Army has called for an investigation of this surprise development and for the situation to be brought under control. The Army Command was forced to defend its units.

Clashes 'Raging'

NC111547 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A security source has just reported that clashes involving the use of heavy-caliber mortars are now raging along the Qasqas combat line. Shells have landed in the Qasqas, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and Al-Amirkan areas. In the meantime, clashes have also been raging along the Syria-Lebanon Bank and Normandy combat lines. Mortars and medium-caliber machineguns are being used in the fighting.

Clashes involving the use of artillery are also now raging along the mountain combat line.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

NC111901 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A guarded calm prevails along the Beirut and southern suburb combat lines following the cease-fire agreement reached at 1930 today. The intensity of clashes abated along these lines as of 2020. Only a limited exchange of machinegun fire is now being reported.

The situation along the 'Ayn al-Rummanah-Al-Tayyunah-Dar al-Kitab-Sannin combat line suffered a setback at 2000 when rocket and machinegun fire was exchanged for 20 minutes. An artillery shell fell on the Al-Hadath area at 2040.

Israeli Gunboats Cruise Off Southern Coast

NC111554 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] According to security sources in Sidon, Israeli gunboats are now carrying out intensive activies off the coasts of Al-Zahrani, Sidon, and Al-Awwali. The sources added that four Israeli gunboats have been spotted cruising those waters. Necessary precautionary measures have been taken to confront any naval attack.

Israeli, Lahd Forces Shell Southern Villages

NC111515 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1450 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Our correspondent in the south has just informed us that Israeli occupation forces and agent Lahd militiamen have shelled Kafr al-Rumman and Habbush as well as the entrances to Al-Nabatiyah at 1600. A girl was martyred and five other people were wounded during the shelling. They were all inside the Regie Company building.

The occupation forces and agent Lahd militiamen also directed machinegun fire at the Jarju' and 'Arab Salim villages at 1300.

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes Near Kafra in South

NC111510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Lebanese National Resistance Front, the resistance martyrs' 'Amil Mountain Group, parked a booby-trapped Fiat 1500 at the Sirubim crossroad on the dirt road leading to Kafra at 1500 today. The enemy discovered the car and brought a sapper to examine it. The car exploded while the sapper and his two assistants were trying to defuse it. The statement noted that the Israeli sapper was riding in a red Peugeot 504. Following the operation, the occupation forces blocked the road leading to Kafra and carried out search operations.

Lebanese Army Fires on ASL Positions 11 Sep

JN111529 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A patrol belonging to the Lebanese Army opened machinegun fire on an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] position in [words indistinct] at 1430 today, wounding soldier Elie Shalhub, who was immediately taken to Marj 'Uyun hospital. It has been learned that this is the first incident in 3 months after the recent clashes [words indistinct] between the Lebaense Army and the ASL.

Further Reportage on CSSR Interior Minister's Visit

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

JN111319 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Sep (SANA) — Muhammad Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs, received CSSR Interior Minister Josef Jung here today. Dr Muhammad Harbah, minister of local administration, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The two sides discussed various aspects of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as well as issues of common interest.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN111420 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Sep (SANA) — An agreement on cooperation in the field of local administration between Syria and the CSSR as well as a protocol to implement the agreement were signed here this morning. Minister of Local Administration Dr Muhammad Harbah signed for the Syrian side, and CSSR Interior Minister Josef Jung signed for the CSSR side.

The agreement provides for expanding and promoting bilateral relations of cooperation in the field of local administration, exchanging delegations and expertise, concluding twinning agreements, and conducting joint studies on developing [word indistinct] services in cities and rural areas. After sigining the agreement, the two ministers exchanged friendly speeches emphasizing the importance of this agreement in bolstering the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR.

Damascus Notes Hasbayya Suicide Attack

JN111551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon — The martyrdom operation that Lebanese young lady Maryam Khayr al-Din carried out against a position of the Zionist invasion forces near Hasbayya this morning resulted in the deaths of 19 Israeli soldiers, including the officer in charge of the position, and the destruction of a jeep, a transport vehicle, two trucks, and two Israeli tanks. Martyr Maryam Khary al-Din carried out the martyrdom operation this morning using a Toyota loaded with 300 kg of highly explosive TNT.

Arens Says U.S. Not To Meet With Jordan-PLO Group

TA111919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens disclosed that the United States has already decided not to hold the preliminary meeting with the representatives of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Minister Arens said this to a delegation of the U.S. Jewish Congress he received in Jerusalem this afternoon. Minister Arens emphasized that the United States has therefore accepted Israel's position on the issue of the delegation. This is reported by our political correspondent.

Mexican Oil Buys To Decrease; Shahal Cancels Visit

TA111718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Israel is to considerably decrease the amounts of oil it purchases from Mexico. This has been announced by the energy minister. The decision was made because Mexico has not honored an agreement signed between the two countries, in which Mexico, in return for the oil, guaranteed to purchase goods from Israel totalling an annual $100 million. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that, as a result of the decision, Minister Shahal has also cancelled a visit to Mexico. In January the two countries are scheduled to sign a new agreement for the purchase of oil.

Peres Interview on Past Year's Government, Events

TA112135 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1935 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by moderator Nisim Mish'al and political correspondent Yoram Ronen — live in studio]

[Text] [Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, what emerges from the political survey we have just seen together here is a political deadlock.

[Peres] What emerges from the political survey is that the political situation in the country is better than the situation in the television. I do not think this is a genuine or serious survey of what has happened in Israel over the past year.

[Mish'al] Everyone sees matters in his own way.

[Peres] That is true, and so I say that the mirror is more distorted than the nation.

[Mish'al] This may be so. This is how we have seen matters. I would like, with your permission, to begin with the question...

[Peres — interrupting] You will begin with this because I do not agree. I think this has been a very serious year. You can not put just the rotation or just Kahane in the center.

[Mish'al] I have not asked the question, so, perhaps, if I ask...

[Peres — interrupting] I am commenting on the survey.

[Mish'al] Would you like to make another comment, or can we get down to the questions?

[Peres] I certainly would. I certainly would like to comment on this. A year ago, we woke up every morning with the Lebanese problem in headlines, in bold headlines in the press. We are approaching the New Year without Lebanon, without the Lebanese complication. I do not think this has been noted here. I saw Mr Elie'ezer Scheffer, an important economist and, nevertheless, I think there is another economist named George Shultz, one of the most senior of the U.S. economists. George Shultz, too, says in public: I admire the Israeli Government for the economic change it has brought about, for its results. He does not work here. He has not said this about other countries. I also think that we are really dealing with very many small and large matters, we are dealing with them seriously, and it is impossible to spend the whole day on marginal issues.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, I will not enter into an argument over whether we...

[Peres — interrupting] No, we have already had the argument, you bring it up every evening. I think it is my duty to comment that we do not all live in this way.

[Mish'al] Well, that is your right. Perhaps we will now begin with the questions. At one of the Cabinet sessions, you, not we, expressed yourself with this quotation: This Cabinet would not even have approved the Camp David agreements. This was, perhaps, an expression by you of the neutralization and mutual obstruction in the Cabinet. I would like to ask you what, in fact, is the point, from your viewpoint, of heading such a Cabinet, which you describe as actually being neutralized?

[Peres] First of all, that was one expression, and it is correct, because in this Cabinet there are members who voted against the Camp David agreements and it was to that that I was referring. That is a genuine fact. But when I make an account for myself of the year, of the 12 months, with all the difficulties and arguments, I think there is something to show and there is something to believe in. Even with all the difficulties.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, in the political sphere the situation has remained deadlocked.

[Peres] That is what you say. Yoram, let's work things out correctly for once. In the political sphere, our relations with the United States today are at their peak, in all fields. What is that, the political sphere?

[Ronen] The political sphere involving us and the Arabs.

[Peres] Excuse me. Israel's international status has improved immeasurably. We have left Lebanon. Our supervision over the territories has decreased. We have begun a genuine dialogue with Egypt. It was only a year ago that there was an absolute deadlock. The Egyptians said not one Egyptian minister would come to Jerusalem. Two Egyptian ministers came to Jerusalem. Usamah al-Baz came. Even in Nairobi, the Egyptian delegation, let us say, did not stick to the typical Arab position. Of course, a miracle and reversal did not happen all at once. But a deadlock? Really!

[Ronen] I mean that the peace process has remained frozen, both with respect to Jordan and Egypt.

[Peres] Yes, of course we have many problems. Do you think that over the 37 years everyone solved all the problems? I say there has been a change. We have left Lebanon. The dialogue with Egypt has been reopened. Israel's status and image in the world has improved. Our relations with the United States are at their peak. There are not many such countries in the world. You can also see how we are being received today on our visits, from France to Japan, from the United States to Italy.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, I would like to conclude... [changes thought] I do not want to argue with you over semantics, but everyone in the political establishment, and you, too, agree that in fact no political movement is occurring. To be more specific...

[Peres — interrupting] Who said I agree with that? I do not agree.

[Mish'al] You do not agree?

[Peres] No. I think there are no results yet. I think the way to peace is sown with innumerable obstacles. Nobody is working as a building contractor. There are obstacles from the outside and arguments from within. But that is the nature of policy.

[Mish'al] With your permission, I would like to be more specific. You waved the flag of territorial compromise and the Jordanian option for many years, at least 7 years, as head of the opposition. This political view of yours is not standing the test of reality today.

[Peres] How do you know?

[Mish'al] We see what is happening in the field.

[Peres] And what do you see?

[Mish'al] I see this: that you have no possibility of reaching any sort of agreement or arrangement with King Husayn...

[Peres — interrupting] Where do you get this?

[Mish'al] Perhaps you would give us some disclosures here...

[Peres — interrupting] I do not have to. Really, listen. I say that there is both progress and a retreat on the Jordanian issue. Both one and the other.

[Mish'al] Can you tell us about the progress?

[Peres] Yes. And you should know about it. Up to now, or up to very recently, Husayn was not prepared to enter into negotiations with us unless he was given a guarantee, in advance, of the results of the negotiations. This is in fact the first time he has accepted our position. He is saying, let us enter into negotiations without preconditions, without a promise of results. That is progress.

[Mish'al] But this is bound up with PLO involvement and 'Arafat...

[Peres — interrupting] Of course it is involved, the situation is involved and complicated. Of course it is complicated. What did you think, that this was a walk down some sort of avenue of palm trees? Of course. I am not surprised by this. Altogether, I think that on the road to peace, just as on the other road, there will be very many obstacles, and there have been retreats, and there have been disappointments, but I do not think we are living in a political cemetery. I certainly am not.

[Mish'al] We are making progress.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, it is no secret that you have made and are certainly still making appreciable efforts to meet with President Mubarak and he is turning you down.

[Peres] Here, too, that is not a correct description. I am not making any efforts to meet with President Mubarak.

[Ronen] But you would like to meet with him.

[Peres] No. I am certainly prepared to meet with him. That is not the objective. Look, everything can be achieved in ways that are inconceivable. I am making enormous efforts in order that Egypt not leave the circle of the peace strategy. I want to iron out the differences between us and Egypt. I do not regard these matters in a journalistic light, nor as a campaign of meetings. I see this as a political line. At the beginning of the path, I announced that we were working in accordance with the following priorities: to end the war in Lebanon; to change the situation in the territories; to iron out the differences with Egypt; and only after that, to start on the Jordanian-Palestinian matter.

[Ronen] On the matter of Egypt, Tabah still sticks out as a problem that is disturbing.

[Peres] It sticks out, but our relations with Egypt are not stuck. Some tourism has begun, some trade has begun, some visits have begun, there is a dialogue, at any rate.

[Ronen] In terms of time frame, for how long will you be prepared to accept the deadlock, at least on the Egyptian matter? You have another year as prime minister.

[Peres] The problem is not mine, it is that of the State of Israel, and the problem is not one of time, I am not a building contractor. The problem is one of direction and effort. What should be done, in fact? Give up? Say that we will again slide into the abyss of confrontation?

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, if you are speaking of direction, perhaps, with your permission, we heard Yitzhaq Shamir saying, and I will try to quote: The matter of Tabah makes me angry. Why should we rush? Do we have such a large country, such a broad country? We have nothing to give, we have given sufficient territory. What is making you rush, as Shamir says?

[Peres] First of all, when he said we have handed over enough territory, that is a correct description. The governments headed by the Likud really did hand over 60,000 square kilometers and now our relations with Egypt are stuck, let us say, over 900 square meters, 1,000 meters. By the way, that is a place that has no

strategic importance. But the problem is not Tabah and I was somewhat surprised at Mr Shamir's remarks, those remarks; and I respect his views. What does that mean, if we go to arbitration we will lose Tabah? So why did the government agree to arbitration? The previous government? I think we can go to arbitration, we have genuine reasons, and it is not at all clear to me that we will lose it. And the problem is not Tabah. The problem is Egyptian-Israeli relations. We paid such a high price to obtain this peace, will we now jeopardize it?

[Ronen] Mr Peres, Yitzhaq Shamir also claims that there have recently also been difficulties in the personal relations between you. For instance, in his name, details were leaked about your latest private conversation; it has also been said that...

[Peres — interrupting] Where? Did he tell you that?

[Ronen] Certain circles have said...

[Peres — interrupting] I would like to understand. Did Mr Shamir tell you that?

[Ronen] Not personally.

[Peres] Not personally. Well, I do not know of any difficulties. In the last conversation between us, it was agreed between us that we would agree in advance on whatever was to be reported for publication, and I am convinced that you did not hear any complaint whatsoever from Mr Shamir.

[Ronen] Do you also not accept the view that has been heard from circles close to Mr Shamir that you sometimes work behind his back in the political field, that you send envoys to the United States?

[Peres] I do not know why you want me to react to every bit of gossip. There are people who occupy themselves with gossip. I do not deal with that.

[Mish'al] I have another question in that regard. There are ministers in your party who voice the criticism that you do not use your authority as prime minister enough. For example, they raise the matter of Minister Sharon, whom we have also heard here, expressing himself about you in a way that was, perhaps, hard, and you show restraint.

[Peres] It is their right to criticize. Listen, did Mr Begin, who was the leader of the Likud, behave any differently? In any event, Mr Sharon exploded at one of the Inner Cabinet sessions, and he apologized, as he should have.

[Ronen] But afterward he uttered the famous phrase: Shim'on Peres and his accomplices, and he did not apologize.

[Peres] Yes, but he was also informed of what would happen next time.

[Konen] Mr Peres, over the past year you have been making attempts to come closer to the religious parties. As we have seen, you have met with Rabbi 'Ovadya Yosef. It seems to me that you were given lessons in gemara [rabbinic commentary]. You tried to be received by Rabbi Shakh. You are now pressing for the closure of the shopping and entertainment center in Ramat Gan, and the closure of the stadium, for the railroad not to be operated on the Sabbath. Has all this been done for coalition considerations, so that the religious parties will be some sort of an insurance policy, if there is a narrow coalition?

[Peres] No, I think I am returning to the policy that was followed by the Labor Party and MAPAI for 29 years. I think that, at a certain stage, when we were in opposition, we were pushed too much into an antireligious image. We are against religious coercion, we are against antireligious coercion, we are also against making a religious person angry and we are also against angering antireligious people. We are not in the business of making people angry. Now, my predecessors in my post, did Mr Ben-Gurion not visit the chief rabbis? He had wonderful relations with Rabbi Maimon, for example, may he rest in peace. Did he not visit other religious figures? By the way, I would like to make a correction. I did not ask to be received by Rabbi Shakh, whom I very much respect. I read about that in the press. I was scheduled to visit Bene Beraq Municipality and they suggested I should also visit the Panevezys Yeshiva to meet with Rabbi Shakh. I did not ask for that. Nor was I met with a refusal, since I did not ask.

[Ronen] You pressed for the closure of the Ramat Gan stadium.

[Peres] I did not press for the closure of the Ramat Gan stadium. I insisted that we should honor commitments. There is a commitment to the status quo. The state has been in existence for 37 years, the stadium has been in existence for 37 years, and up to now nobody has played in it. I guaranteed and signed for the preservation of the status quo and I will honor any commitment I have assumed.

[Mish'al] How about the economic sphere, where the official data, no less, show a salary erosion of 30 percent. This is what we have read in publications. There is also a significant increase in the number of poor people in Israel, as was published yesterday. The question is, can such a situation happen only when the prime minister is a socialist like you?

[Peres] Once again, I am terribly sorry, but there are things about which we must be precise. It is true that the Histadrut says there has been an erosion of 30 percent. The question is, by comparison with what? The previous governments...

[Mish'al — interrupting] The Histadrut says 40 percent.

[Peres] Excuse me, let me finish, for a minute. Really, it is worth your knowing the matter. Salaries were raised by 24 percent. Now, I would like to explain what this is. Salaries in Israel amount to $10 billion a year. When this is increased by 24 percent, that means another $2.4 billion is being paid. And if you do not earn the $2.4 billion, what do you do? You borrow money, you print money, you ruin the country. Well, first of all, salary erosion, compared with July figures, according to assessments by the government experts, will be 9 percent net — it makes a difference whether this is gross or net. I think this is an enormous sacrifice for people and I admire all the citizens of Israel and the workers who accepted this, the 19 percent. [figure as heard]. And

I say again, it makes a difference in calculations, whether the figure is net or gross, or to which month you are comparing it, because there have been months when salaries in Israel went sky-high. In June the figure was low. Now, the matter of poverty. Well, it is true that poverty has increased in Israel. By the way, the figures do not relate to the unity government's period in office. They refer to 1984, not this year.

[Mish'al] Yes, but the survey indicates that...

[Peres — interrupting] Just a minute, just a minute. The survey knows nothing about the future. The survey can sum up the past. Wait another minute. It is like this. In 1977 — that was the year of the change of administration and of inflation — the number of poor families in Israel was 2.5. [as heard, presumably percent] Now it is 7.5. Three times as much. The number of families living in poverty has increased. And I ask myself, as a socialist as you say, what has caused this, what is the outstanding reason why Eretz Yisra'el, the State of Israel, which was one of the most egalitarian states in the world, suddenly reached such a level of poverty? And my answer is a simple one: inflation. Inflation caused the few to become rich and insanely rich, and many to become poverty-stricken, in a way that really is heartbreaking. So, I ask, what can be done? What, a news conference? There is only one way, to strike at the head of the inflationary snake, and that is what we are doing. I do not believe it is possible to heal society and return to a level of egalitarianism [as heard]. Now, another sentence on...

[Mish'al — interrupting] What about the increase in the number of poor people in Israel?

[Peres] Just a minute. What increase in numbers? On the contrary, if you want to decrease the number of poor, you must also decrease the number of rich people. You must divide up the money more equally. In inflation, money is divided up unequally. Now, I would also like to say something about salaries. What was the choice facing us? The real choice? Either to increase unemployment and preserve the level of salaries, or to lower the level of salaries and prevent the spread of unemployment and I think this is the alternative we chose...

[Mish'al — interrupting] Here, too, by the way, as you know there is an increase in unemployment.

[Peres] Of course I know and I am dealing with it and preoccupied with it.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, the finance minister says, and you have certainly heard this, the economic program is sinking before our very eyes. Gid'on Pat says...

[Peres — interrupting] No, no. When did he say that? He may once have said something similar. The finance minister, both when he was in the United States just now and when he was in Israel, summed up the achievements of the first months of the economic program in what was, in my opinion, a balanced and optimistic way, because all the signs we have are positive ones, of healing the economy. I am not saying we have finished. On the contrary, I think we are only at the start of the road, and even when we finish the step of curbing, only then will the economic program of growth begin. By the way, among the encouraging signs, and I really want to tell the citizens of Israel this, too; one of the things that surprised me, and also encouraged me was that, apparently this year after a very long break, there will be a growth in the economy of 3 percent and, in industry, growth or increase in production of 5.5 percent. That is one of the most wonderful things which we did not foresee.

[Ronen] If I am not mistaken, the finance minister said what I mentioned earlier, that the economic program was sinking, in connection with the deviations from the budget, the Ministry of Education, the health budget...

[Peres — interrupting] The argument around...

[Ronen — interrupting] The sink fund, all things that aroused concern that perhaps the program was beginning to collapse?

[Peres] No, no. I do not think the Ministry of Education has deviated from its budget. The Education Ministry budget is now $928 million. I had to go down from $1 billion 200 million. That is a very great deal. I would certainly, like the education minister, be interested in the study year beginning on time, so that the children do not stay at home. We are not dealing only with economics.

[Ronen] Even at the price of a certain deviation from the economic program?

[Peres] I do not think there is a deviation. The finance minister is entitled to disagree with me. I am entitled to disagree with him.

[Mish'al] Perhaps we will conclude on the economic issue. The cut in the government budget...

[Peres — interrupting] Has remained as it was. I have examined it with the follow-up committee. We had to cut, roughly, or increase taxes by $1.2 billion. The cut presently amounts to $900 million. Taxes have gone up, the collection of taxes, by $300 million. By the way, almost all the money comes from companies and the self-employed, so the proportion has also changed, between what the salaried pay and what the self-employed and companies pay, and this, too, is an indication of a social change, because, previously there were people who earned no small amount and paid almost no taxes.

[Mish'al] Let us go over to another issue: I have two questions about the Judaea and Samaria issue. You mentioned U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz before. When you visited the United States in October [1984] you made him a promise regarding improving the quality of life in the West Bank, if you remember. Since then, as you will know, universities were closed down, houses were sealed off and demolished, the measure of administrative detentions was adopted once again, and troops were brought to the streets of the towns. This is not what you meant, I understand, when you promised Shultz an improvement in the quality of life.

[Peres] Here too I prefer to be accurate and not engage in generalities. There are five universities in Judaea and Samaria and one of them was closed down since hostile terrorist activity

was discovered there. The other four are open and classes there proceed normally. We effected an economic improvement which still stands: We enabled whoever so wished to set up plants or factories in Judaea and Samaria so as to improve the economic situation in the territories; we lifted censorship from a series of books as well as other things. There was also a change in the settlement policy and one should not ignore this either. At the same time, I am not denying that the increased terror prevents us from improving the quality of life. One should describe matters as they truly are. In opposition to the desire to improve the quality of life we are now facing the wave or high incidence of terror.

[Ronen] Do you think that the strong reaction by the security forces may only be aggravating tensions?

[Pres] No, no. Our good will was misinterpreted. I believe we should all be united on the matter of terror, and this should even apply to the population there. I estimate that the majority of the people in Judaea and Samaria is not interested in increased violence, that they are far from desiring this. However, they too need proof that violence indeed harms the quality of their lives. I believe that 'Arafat is doing something terrible, along the lines of the Jerusalem mufti in their time [prior to the foundation of the State of Israel]. He again brings the Palestinian cause despair and tragedy. He harms peace, prevents progress in the territories, and is also paying for this.

[Mish'al] However, Mr Peres, Yasir 'Arafat would surely tell you that any terror movement around the world scored political achievements only through terror.

[Peres] I do not know whether this applies to all such movements; some did and some did not. For example, did (Mikhilovic) in Yugoslavia achieve his goal? He was slaughtered terribly. Let me also remind you also that as far as 'Arafat himself is concerned, his movement has split already between Syria...[changes thought] It was published in a paper only today that Fatah people from Syria wanted to kill 'Arafat. I do not accept what you mentioned as a simple general rule.

[Mish'al] We should go on since time is running out on this program. During your term in office Kahanism has flourished, and I believe I am not mistaken about this. How do you explain the fact that in the course of the days of the national unity government, of all governments, which heralded bridging of differences...

[Peres, interrupting] The Kahanism era began to flourish from the moment Kahane was elected to the Knesset. I hope you will not be angry with me if I tell you it was not me who elected him to the Knesset. Furthermore, I believe it was a mistake to allow him to run for the Knesset, and the Knesset is now correcting this mistake.

[Ronen] Will you personally act to prevent the entry of Kahane into the next Knesset?

[Peres] Why me personally? The Knesset adopted a law against parties with recist characteristics. There is no doubt it adopted it due to this Kahane phenomenon, since Kahane, for the Jewish people, first means a disgrace and only then a danger. Incidentally, in the past too there were phenomena of Jewish fascists, to my great regret, but they were erased from our history.

[Mish'al] With your permission I will return to the question I wanted to ask. I began this issue by saying that during your term as prime minister the phenomenon of Kahanism has spread. The question I wanted to ask you was: How do you explain the fact that under the national unity government, which was supposed to bridge the gaps, to herald unity, Israeli society is displaying signs of radicalization?

[Peres] You are attributing this to the establishment of the national unity government, while I attribute this to the Knesset list. Secondly, when so many forces, from both right and left, entered the government, the radical minority which was left outside radicalized its statements and raised its voice. I would not like to prophesy, nor do I have any basis for this, but I do not believe that what the public opinion polls today show about Kahane will indeed materialize. I, blessed be the Lord, am familiar with polls; I saw them both before and after the elections. I believe that when the Israeli voter sees the list, sees the platform and pictures, the polls and their results will change.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, the hopes surrounding the establishment of the government were for national reconciliation and moderation, while what we are witnessing is extremism and perhaps also an inclination toward the right by the Labor Party, Likud, Tehiya. Maybe everyone is inclined toward the extremists in some manner?

[Peres] I do not know. You could say that the Labor Party is inclined toward the right or that the Likud is inclined toward the left. It is very difficult to evaluate these matters. The fact is that, as you yourself said in one of the reports [preceding the Peres interview], ethnic tension nevertheless decreased. I am not saying that the Alignment fell in love with Likud or vice versa, but even the style of argument is totally different. There is no more talk of [throwing] tomatoes and stones. We are of course a very diversified and stormy country with a very heterogeneous population. We, the Jewish people, are a very sharp-minded people who like debates and controversies. Well, this is it.

[Mish'al] What you, a veteren politician, are in fact saying is that the phenomenon of kahanism, in your estimation will increasingly peter out.

[Peres] I think that when the elections come the results will be different than those derived from the public opinion polls.

[Ronen] Do you estimate that Kahane will not enter the next Knesset?

[Peres] I will not engage in guesswork. I do not know whether the Knesset will allow him to run for elections at all. If it is required that lists of a racist nature be barred from participating in the elections I doubt that he will be allowed to run.

[Mish'al] As you are talking about elections already, allow me to reach our last chapter of the interview. Labor Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am was quoted in the *KOTERET RASHIT* weekly

today as saying that his instinct tells him that early elections will not be held while logic indicates that early elections will be held. Is there a contradiction between instinct and logic as far as you are concerned also?

[Peres] I assume everyone shares this experience. However, I do not really think in these terms. I do not think that the entire political system is a chess game between 2 or 15 parties. I think that a party is there to serve a cause, to serve the people. The question also facing the party of which I am a member is: What can be done in the coming period and what is the correct way to pursue this? For instance, when I think about elections, I have to engage in serious considerations. Let me think out loud now: Will this not endanger the economic recovery? Let us say that elections are held and we receive a few more Knesset seats — the result in the meantime will be destruction of the economy. Is it so difficult to understand that the consideration of not destroying the economy is no less important than the consideration of gaining another three or four seats? I believe that the peace process should be continued. I believe it is my responsibility to do so since I assume I know what the alternative is. I do not want the emergence of a negative Arab coalition which will again direct its claws toward Israel. This is my duty.

[Ronen] You are saying no to elections, but what about a narrow-based government?

[Peres] I am not saying no to elections. I am saying the question we should ask ourselves is what the real goals are.

[Ronen] You are inclined to think though, that at the moment elections are not an option. Do you not think...

[Peres, interrupting] I did not use these words. I said that at the moment the consideration should be to head the economy and progress toward economic growth, which is the next goal, a goal which I consider crucial. Every year 35,000 young people, both men and women, join our economic force; we should prepare 35,000 new jobs yearly involving high technology. We should be able to compete with other peoples. This year, despite all cuts, we have already invested $450 million in the economy, and it will probably reach the $1 billion mark. With $450 million we barely provide 9,000 new jobs. So, we cannot first think in only political or partisan terms. There are real problems. Economic growth on one hand, and striving for peace on the other are, in my opinion, the two criteria which should guide us and according to which we should determine what to do when.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, we are almost at the end of this program. What we intended to ask you before in fact was about the rotation. We have reached this point at long last, and let me pose this question to you not in terms of rotation as such, but from a personal angle perhaps. As the editor of the Moqed program, I am curious as to whether next year the interviewer who will sit here as the prime minister will be Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Peres] This depends on when you hold Moqed, whether this takes place before October or not. I hope Yitzhaq Shamir will sit here. We have an agreement and it is my intention to implement it. I also hope your questions will be different, since in my opinion, Israel has things to pride itself on. We are regaining our old self. We are again beginning to be a country which lives off its own work and people have done great things. Take the matter of the travel tax alone: A third of the people did not travel this year; travel abroad decreased by one third. Look how the Histadrut, and this is to the credit of the Histadrut and the Histadrut secreatry, helped in healing the economy, despite the arguments. Had we not argued, neither of us would have fulfilled his duty, but the Histadrut did lend its hand. There are no demonstrations despite the enormous difficulty, and I know that it is difficult for every family, every person in Israel. We used to lead an easy and artificial life in the past. However, what I am now witnessing is that the economy is healing, the state is on the right and serious track. Let me say first and foremost, in preparation for next year: I hope that there will be a different Moqed, that you will have different questions and that we will all be able, as indeed we should, to be proud of our country and of our state, which is unique.

Allow me another minute please. I would like to extend good wishes to all citizens of the state, to each one individually; to the families; to the entire country; to the Jewish people. I am very confident that we will reach a year of prosperity in the economy, reach political and economic independence, without abandoning the disagreements that we will still make an effort to have a dialogue, to respect one another and also be able to do something so as to guarantee peace in the future for the younger generation, for our children.

[Mish'al] I thank you for coming to the Moqed studio and wish you a good year on behalf of myself and the viewers.

Good evening and happy year to you who are watching us at home.

Peres Interview on Mideast Peace Prospects

PM111049 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Sep 85 pp 8-9

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by M.A. Bastenier in Jerusalem; date not given]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem — Question: If the United States begins talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and recognizes the PLO, will Israel be willing to participate in such a peace process backed by King Husayn of Jordan?

Answer: There are still many obstacles to surmount because, in my opinion, the PLO is still pursuing a two-faced policy: on the one hand through its statements and on the other through its actions. The PLO is still practicing a policy of terror and blocking the road to peace, which I deeply deplore. There is no doubt that the recent spate of attacks on the West Bank is a response to the Jordanian peace initiative and rules out a positive response on our part.

Question: Washington has accepted the inclusion of four Palestinians in King Husayn's delegation to discuss future talks. Would they be valid interlocutors for Israel?

Answer: Only two of the four are acceptable to us: Hanna Sanuyra, editor of a Palestinian daily, and Abu Rahme, a Gaza

attorney. The others are members of a terrorist organization and one of them, Nabil Sha'th, said a few days ago that he supports the policy of terror. You, who come from Spain, will surely understand our distinction between negotiations and terrorist acts: Either you negotiate or you shoot people, but you cannot do both at once.

Question: Your biographer, the Israeli Matti Golan, has written that in the past your relations with the United States have been summed up by the words "respect and mistrust," with the emphasis on the latter.

Ansser: Our relations or my relations with the Washington administration are extraordinarily good, very close; we are working jointly, and the fact is that there have been no major difficulties, if any at all, in defining a joint strategy. Also, I have always found President Reagan pleasant and encouraging. I have had the privilege of working previously with other U.S. Administrations, including that of Dr Kissinger, with whom I also reached a satisfactory working relationship. I believe that one should now say that respect has increased, though it should not be inferred from this that there used to be mistrust. Let us say that those words were chosen by the journalist, not by me, and that in my relations with Washington I have always encountered understanding and regard, rather than feeling respect and mistrust.

Question: In statements to *EL PAIS* in the spring King Husayn said that there were only weeks, rather than months, left in order to salvage peace.

Answer: If that is King Husayn's viewpoint, I believe that he is wrong to promote a plan that will take a long time to implement. The first step — convening a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as he suggested — is taking a long time. For instance, all the preliminary contacts have already taken 4-5 months. Of course, I too would like peace negotiations to start as soon as possible, but I do not see prospects deteriorating just because time is passing. I believe that peace is peace, as long as it does not lead to another war. If there is no alternative, Israel is willing to maintain the present situation, but if there were a alternative we would be willing to negotiate not in a matter of months but as soon as possible. In this connection what we propose is, first, talks with the Jordanians or the Palestinians or with the Jordanians and the Palestinians, without the presence of representatives of terrorist organizations; second, that the negotiations be direct, without intermediaries or preconditions; third, that they begin as soon as possible; and, fourth, that there be a mutual pledge to examine every proposal that the other side puts on the table.

Question: If PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat were to announce tomorrow his recognition of Israel without demanding any concessions in return, what would your response be?

Answer: That is a highly hypothetical situation. You must realize that we are talking not about anyone's biography or history but about the present and future policy of certain particular people. We do not ask anyone what he used to be; we ask what their present actions are and what they intend to do in the future. So when something changes, let them come and talk to Israel and they will find a new policy insofar as a new situation exists.

Question: Any hope of peace seems to depend at least on the suspension of the policy of settlements in the occupied territories, which has been maintained since January.

Answer: As long as the present coalition government lasts this policy will be maintained. It has nothing to do with this cabinet's replacement at the end of the first phase of the accord, scheduled for October 1986. There is an agreement not to establish any new settlements for the duration of the coalition.

Question: When you were defense minister you suggested that if the USSR were to relax its limit on the emigration of Jews to the level of some 100,000 a year, it could facilitate an agreement with Syria on Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights. Is the USSR a factor in a general peace solution?

Answer: I do not believe so. There has been no sign of it so far. There has been a change simply of style, of image, but not of substance or policy. This is why I am always attentive to what the Russians may say, but there is no evidence that they want to advance matters. The only difference is that they are more willing to talk, to grant interviews, to discuss matters. I believe that the recent report that Moscow was willing to restore relations with Israel (broken off following the 1967 war) was only a feeler, since its basic stance is the same. I do not doubt that the Russians want to play a part, but they are not willing to pay the price for it. And the first condition would be the restoration of diplomatic relations.

Question: You once said that when a problem has no solution it is necessary to think of a solution which nobody has yet thought of. Is there a Peres peace alternative?

Answer: We are working in accordance with our national priorities. These are, first, to end our war in Lebanon, which we have done; second, to put an end to settlements on the West Bank, which has been done; and, third, to resolve our present difficulties with Cairo concerning whether or not to include Tabah in the Sinai territory returned to Egypt, which is what we are doing. Only then will we concern ourselves with the Palestinian problem. Now our main priroty is Egypt.

Question: Polls indicate increasing support for the prime minister and falling support for the Likud Party. The economic situation is improving and the United States might prefer a single-party Labor government to advance the peace process. Do you feel tempted to call elections, thus breaking your agreement with Shamir?

Answer: No. If it is up to me I will never judge the situation on the basis of what the polls say — only on the basis of what I have promised to do. I do not believe a national party's role in a democracy is to win elections. A party's role is to serve the country, so I believe that both we and the Likud Party can serve Israel best by honoring our accords.

Question: Your reluctance to criticize Meir Kahane's party, which advocates the Arabs' expulsion, is interpreted because they

are votes which it could take from the Likud Party. [sentence as published]

Answer: It is not true that I have not spoken out against Kahane recently, and if I have done so it is because nobody is entitled to introduce into Israel anti-Jewish beliefs like his: Whatever his beliefs, they have nothing to do with Judaism. I believe that the growth of popular support for his party is a response to the rise in terrorism, but bear in mind that there is a parliamentary accord whereby no racist party can contest elections. Any party exhibiting racist leanings is banned. In any case, I believe that Kahane is not a threat to Israeli democracy but a national disgrace.

Question: To what do you attribute Spain's delay in establishing diplomatic relations with Israel?

Answer: As far as I am concerned there is no plausible explanation, and I greatly lament the fact. I believe that the fear of Arab blackmail or of reprisals in the event of Spain's recognizing Israel is terribly exaggerated. Most nations maintain relations with both Israel and the Arabs, and those states do not suffer reprisals. I do not know exactly what Spain considers "the right time" for establishing relations, since Israel has made its peace with Egypt and ended the war in Lebanon. Although every country has its own problems, there can be no reason for Spain to continue waiting.

Question: Have you noticed any change in Spain's attitude since Foreign Minister Moran's replacement by Fernandez Ordonez?

Answer: Some people in Israel say that there has been a change, but I prefer to wait and see the results rather than to base my assessments on guesswork. It is said that prospects are improving but, although the establishment of relations is believed to be imminent, I prefer to wait and see what happens.

Question: It seems that Spain was asking as a quid pro quo recognition of some kind of diplomatic role on its part in the protection of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Answer: I doubt whether any Spanish official has expressed such a desire. It would be very strange if it were so because it would be like Israel's asking to be granted some kind of role in the Basque problem. It seems unreasonable to me for any ever to have said such a thing. I doubt whether it was said.

Question: Do the Israeli secret services customarily cooperate with the Spanish police in the fight against terrorism?

Answer: I do not believe there has been any Israeli offer of cooperation in connection with what is a Spanish domestic affair, since I would not suppose that we should play any part in its war against terrorism or in its internal problems in general. It would not be correct. At the same time I believe that all countries should cooperate in the international struggle against terrorism, but never by interfering in national affairs.

Question: Does Israel still regard Spain as a country with a "bad record" historically?

Answer: I believe so; in a way Israel still regards Spain as the country which expelled the Jews 500 years ago, and this is firmly fixed in our memory to the extent that whenever one approaches the Spanish phenomenon, one encounters the Jewish problem in its history. Even if we had by now established diplomatic relations, our shared history would still record bitter times. Nevertheless, our generation must of course leave all this behind, and I believe that the Spanish people themselves should want the present generation to correct the past. Each generation has a task to perform.

Question: Your political adversaries accuse you of being a manipulator and schemer.

Answer: I do not believe there is a single politician who has not been criticized for real or imaginary reasons. The fact is that if you want to do a job you cannot worry about what people say about you. When you make an important decision you must always expect criticism, because when you diverge from routine you prompt suspicions and cause irritations — which is what has happened in my life when I have often had to make decisions which diverged from the status quo. But the important thing is not what people say about you or what you yourself say but what you do. What is important is not what you think you are but what you have achieved. In the final analysis a person or a nation can only be judged on his or its record, not by means of psychoanalysis. This is the only objective way of knowing someone's worth.

Question: You lost your faith during adolescence. What is it like for a nonconfessional Jew to be prime minister of a country where religion merges with the idea of the state?

Answer: In Hebrew there is no good translation for the word "religion." Religion can be regarded from the Jewish viewpoint as a structure, a church, or an act of faith. I am religious inasmuch as I am a man of faith, though not of dogma. What I mean is that I am not overly interested in worship or the hierarchy and external structure of religion, but I do believe that in the final analysis there is a connection linking history, language, territory, tradition, philosophy, and universality and that when all these elements converge at the same time, in the same place, and in the same person, they create a religious being.

Question: What would you say if you were on the eve of an election and you had to address the Spanish people?

Answer: I admire Spain's national effort to restore democracy. I know how hard it has been and still is to surmount all the obstacles along that path, which is why I regard Spain with the greatest sympathy, while I am discovering many pockets of support and understanding for Israel and the Jewish people within the Spanish public, which we value and acknowledge. On the other hand, until recognition occurs Spain cannot be fully represented in this part of the world. Your country belongs both to the Mediterranean and to the Atlantic, and as regards ourselves most closely, Spain has left its mark in the Mediterranean with a history which was bound to ours for many years. In international cooperation there are always both rewards and drawbacks, as is now the case with Spain's Common Market entry. The reward is that we will be able to cooperate and the drawback is that we will have to compete. I would like to maintain

the maximum cooperation with Spain, despite our having to compete. We can live together under the same roof.

Leaders to Jewish Delegation on Peace Process

Husayn: Time Running Out

TA111241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] King Husayn believes time is running out for the Middle East peace process. This is according to the three members of the American Jewish Congress delegation which met with the king in Amman. The delegation held a press conference in Jerusalem this morning, shortly after meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Dan Eisenberg reports:

[Begin recording] [Eisenberg] The members of the delegation, headed by Congress President Theodore Mann, were cautious in their assessment of the talks they held in Cairo and Amman. In fact, the one declarative statement they were prepared to make was their joint impression that Mubarak and Husayn genuinely want peace.

[Unidentified delegation member] There is indeed a genuine desire on the part of both President Mubarak and King Husayn to move ahead with the peace process. This is not contrived, it is not part of some conspiracy, it is a genuine desire that they have, because they understand that if progress is not made quickly, whatever possibilities exist may disappear.

[Eisenberg] King Husayn met the delegation of American Jews at the house of Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i. He explained to them why he believed the peace process must succeed now.

[Unidentified delegation member] He did talk about his great desire to have a peaceful settlement, and his feeling that time was running out in two senses, I guess. One is, we discussed the rue of fundamentalism in the area. That clearly is of great concern to both Jordan and Egypt and came up in all of our Egyptian conversations, and also in our conversations in Jordan. And I think a feeling also on the part of the king that the opportunities for a settlement are probably better during the next year than they may be after that time.

[Eisenberg] Both Husayn and Mubarak stressed the growing moderation of elements of the PLO, including Yasir 'Arafat, but they also indicated that if 'Arafat would not recognize Israel following talks between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Jordan would negotiate with Israel without the PLO. The American Jewish Congress opposes the Murphy musion and/or contacts btween the U.S. and PLO representatives. They say the Arabs must now make a move to advance the peace process. They were hard pressed to attach any signifiance to their talks, but while nothing was likely to come out of them, there is significance to the fact that they took place, at least in Amman, at all. [End recording]

Peres: 'Arafat Wants Terror

TA110933 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0921 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Yasir 'Arafat is a disaster for the Jordanians, the Palestinians, and the peace process. Peres told members of a U.S. Jewish Congress delegation who arrived in Israel following talks with the leaders of Egypt and Jordan that 'Arafat is deceitfully trying to create the impression that he wants to head toward political negotiations. We possess information, however, proving that 'Arafat is personally involved in the growing terror wave. Peres says we will not agree to include 'Arafat and his men in the delegation to negotiations, just as the other side will not agree to Meir Kahane's participation in the Israeli delegation.

The members of the Jewish Congress delegation told the prime minister that in their talks in Jordan and Egypt they were impressed by the sincere desire of the countries' leaders to continue the peace process.

Arab Leaders: PLO Moderation

TA111106 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Theodore Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress, says Arab leaders told him and his colleagues there are elements in the PLO which have moderated their position, and that Yasir 'Arafat has denied his involvement in several terror acts attributed to him. Theodore Mann is a member of an American Jewish Congress delegation which met this week with King Husayn in Amman and President Mubarak in Cairo. According to Mann, the delegation's meeting with King Husayn took place in the residence of Jordanian Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i.

President Mubarak and Husayn said a meeting between U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would constitute a breakthrough toward PLO recognition of Israel. This morning the delegation members reported to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who firmly rejected the idea of a meeting between Richard Murphy and a joint delegation. They said they did not meet with Palestinian leaders while in Jordan, but will do so in Judaea and Samaria.

Sharon on Tabah Concession, Talks With Husayn

TA110038 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2315 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Ashdod, 11 Sep (ITIM) — "It is only because somebody very much wants to meet with the Egyptian president that we have to present the entire Tabah area as a gift on a silver platter?" asked Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon who appeared this evening before members of the council of the Herut and the Liberal branches in Ashdod.

Mr Sharon claimed Tabah is not Egyptian even if the Egyptians held this territory for a number of years in the past.

As for Jordan, Mr Sharon said he is in favor of negotiations with Husayn but Husayn should be clearly told beforehand that there

will be no talks about Jerusalem or Judaea and Samaria. Sharon said peace is no less important for Jordan than it is for Israel and there is therefore a point to holding talks. There are also joint economic issues on which Sharon is prepared to talk.

Mr Sharon said it is possible to restore domestic security, to allow a kid to play anywhere safely, to be able to travel around without fear, to allow any couple that so wishes to spend their time in a wood without any fear, just as any Arab kid can wander around safely in Jewish locations. This matter can be resolved within the framework of the national unity government, he said.

Referring to the efforts to heal the economy he said: "There are encouraging as well as worrying signs." He rejected the claim that the Likud left a ruined economy behind, but admitted that mistakes were made. All other issues, according to Sharon, are not urgent and it is unnecessary to push them to the fore and raise them on the agenda.

The minister complained he does not enjoy sufficient support from his government and party colleagues, and finds himself isolated on occasion.

He rejected any idea of the Likud abandoning the government in a unilateral manner, adding that if this occurs the Alignment will be able to govern for another 3 years together with the religious people, who will not necessarily abandon the government together with the Likud.

Rabin Explains Warning to Syrians as 'Readiness'
TA111405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1345 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has explained that the remarks he made last night should not be assessed as a warning to the Syrians, but as readiness for whatever may happen in the future. The minister emphasized that Israel is not interested in war, despite the fact that it is confident of its victory.

[Begin Rabin recording] There has been a pull back of forces, which is something that Israel sought to do throughout the period of the Lebanon war; I mean, a pull back to Syria. The result is, of course, that Syria has a greater amount of freedom in using its forces than it had previously.

[Unidentified correspondent] But will those forces be sent to the border with Israel?

[Rabin] I do not consider this a warning. I explained Israel's position so that there should be no mistakes and sometimes it is better to prevent mistakes being made by the other side than to deal with the results of mistakes. [End recording]

Minister Rabin was speaking while on a visit to Hebron. The remarks were reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

Shamir Hopes 'Warning' to Syria Prevents Tension
TA111752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] This evening, on his return from Japan, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel's warnings to Syria originate in the preparations and declarations it is making, and he hopes that the warnings have achieved their goal, that is, to prevent a worsening of the tension in the north. The foreign minister made these remarks at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from an official visit to Japan. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav heard his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Nadav] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tried to sum up the first official visit to Japan, with all its aspects, here this evening. There will not be any revolutionary changes in the relations between the two countries as a result of the visit, but, in the economic sphere, relations will be expanded; in the political sphere, the meetings and talks between the leaders of both countries will continue and increase, despite the differences of opinion which still exist on various issues. However, most of the interest here, for the moment, is focused on the strengthening of the forces of Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights on both sides of the border. Here is Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir:

[Shamir] The warnings that have been given and the announcements that have been made are the result of the existing situation in Syria, of the preparations being made there, and of the statements being made from that country, and they have been given in order to prevent an escalation. Therefore I hope that this goal has been obtained.

[Nadav] Sir, is there any connection between the situation on the Golan Heights, on the border with Syria, and the latest events in the area of Lebanon, and the increase in terrorist actions?

[Shamir] It is always possible to see a connection between all the political and security developments in the area, but Syria's extremist position is, after all, not surprising. It was not just created today. Syria is now the focus [moqed] of extremism, of the extremist opposition to Israel's existence, and of preparations for a military confrontation.

[Nadav] On this matter, is there, or will there be any type of political activity by Israel?

[Shamir] Israel is explaining its assessments of Syria's position in every possible arena. I have also spoken a great deal about this problem with the Japanese, whose foreign minister visited Syria not long ago. [End recording]

Gen Or on Syrian Intervention in Security Strip
TA111236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A car bomb exploded this morning near the border of the eastern sector of the security strip in southern Lebanon. The driver was killed and two soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] were wounded. Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, says the security strip

is proving itself. However, if the Syrians decide to wage a war in the security strip through terrorist squads, we will have to reassess the situation. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports from the north:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] Maj Gen Ori Or told Qiryat Shemona residents yesterday that we have no magic fences which we could post anywhere in Lebanon in order to put an end to all katyusha rockets and car bombs. Maj Gen Or stressed, however, that if we analyze developments in the 4 months since we left Lebanon, we can clearly state that the security strip is proving itself.

[Or] People who expressed reservations about the security strip in the past speak in a subdued voice today, because so far it has proved itself. However, if tomorrow the Syrians should decide that their main objective at the moment is to hurt Israel, they will introduce more squads into the eastern sector, and in that case we will reassess the situation. [End recording]

Further on Syrian 'Threat'

TA111847 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1505 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The Syrians have lately built up their army, reinforced their units on the Golan Height, and have a potential to pose an immediate threat to Israel. This is said by Ori Or, commander of the Northern Command, who added that the Syrians are not initiating a war since, in their assessment, they cannot defeat Israel. Major General Or talked with Qiryat Shemona residents and our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz presents his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] It is difficult to cope with a single katyusha, but we are making many efforts to prevent even a single firing from Lebanon toward the Galilee.

[Or] We will make an effort to prevent even a single firing. There could be cases of firing though. There is no magic, no fence we could erect so as to block the passage of katyushas or anything else. There is no such fence; it has not been invented. We have discussed this. For 3 years we saw that a situation in which the IDF is located in any place at which a katyusha can be fired is not good.

[Horowitz] The pre-1982 situation in the north will not return, Or said, adding he assumes that as long as there are struggles north of the security zone it will be quieter in the north. If Syria decides to launch an all-out war against the security zone we will have to change our methods, the commander of the Northern Command said.

[Or] It is certain that terrorists are returning to Beirut. As long as this takes place in Beirut there is nothing much we can do. I do not recommend that the IDF leave for Beirut again. Some of them are returning to Beirut. They are not returning to Tyre as the Shi'ites do not allow them to do so; Amal does not allow them to return to Tyre. Amal is also trying not to let them return to Sidon; it does not have as good control over Sidon and the area north of it, but it sometimes succeeds in this.

[Horowitz] The commander of the Northern Command said efforts are currently being made to turn the army of southern Lebanon into a more balanced army with a larger Shi'ite component. We have communications [mesarim] with the Shi'ites but not a dialogue.

Ori Or said that as a result of the war in Lebanon the Syrians set up two new divisions, improved their Air Force, and increased the number of their forces on the Golan Heights.

[Or] The Syrians today have the potential to be an immediate threat. We have no early warning that an actual threat exists. It is possible that nothing will happen. Therefore a number of acts of reinforcing IDF units, simply so as [words indistinct] the Agranat Committee [set up to investigate the Yom Kippur War blunder], so that we have a better ratio of power in case something does happen. I cannot say a war will break out tomorrow, but the Syrians, and they are our main enemy, in their security doctrine state they will launch a war against Israel. The Syrians are not launching a war since they assess they will not defeat Israel; they never estimate they will win. They do not even estimate that they will manage to occupy part of the Golan Heights. [End recording]

IDF Sources See No Syrian Offensive Deployment

TA112020 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] This evening senior military sources told our correspondent Moshe Shlonsky that over the past few weeks there has been no change in the Syrian deployment on the Golan Heights that could suggest offensive intentions. However, the military sources emphasized that the nature of the Syrian deployment permits a rapid changeover to an offensive deployment. The Syrians have gone back to the deployment they had on the eve of the Lebanon war, but with larger forces and greater power. Here is a report by our military correspondent and our correspondent in the north, Moti 'Eden:

[begin videorecording] [Shlonsky] There is nothing in the Syrian deployment that could suggest the intention to undertake a sudden offensive, at least not in the near future, people in the IDF say, but one should be prepared for the worst. Therefore a campaign of renovating and improving positions on the Golan Heights is now being carried out. The Syrians have recently settled several villages on the confrontation line. Ever since the Syrians evacuated the Lebanese sector, they have returned to their positions as they existed on the eve of the Lebanon war, but with reinforcement. This means that more Syrian forces with better tanks — more mobile ones — with aerial defense and commando forces that proved themselves in the last war, are now facing the IDF on the Golan Heights. [End recording]

Rabin Visits Gaza, Speaks on Terrorism

TA111549 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1434 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Gaza, 11 Sep (ITIM) — "There are several levels in the fight against terrorism which should be regarded as an allout war, and this requires increased military activity," Defense

Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today in reply to a question from journalists during his tour of Khan Yunus, Rafah, and Gaza.

When he arrived at Gaza's Falastin Square, the minister received an explanation of how the attack was carried out against the Israeli fuel tanker driver Moshe Fitusi. The attack occurred there at the end of last week.

On the organizational membership of two of the fuel tanker's attackers, the defense minister said: "In my opinion, they were acting from nationalist, extremist, terrorist motives, and it makes no difference at all whether or not they were connected with any terrorist organization. What is important is their desire to attack and stab Jews just because they are Jews."

In a talk with journalists, Minister Rabin said there is no need to go back to the methods of imposing order in the Gaza Strip that were used in the 1970's. He said that the massive presence of security forces in the Gaza Strip was one of the steps demanded by the latest events, within the framework of stepping up the war against terrorism. "This increased presence of security forces in the Gaza Strip will not be a permanent feature, but will only be for a fairly long period of time, until calm is obtained in the area." Mr Rabin said. He said that even now a certain degree of calm could be sensed in the Gaza Strip. However, he added: "The war against terrorism is a protracted one and involves many aspects, and therefore the reinforced presence of the security forces will continue here for the time being, in any case."

The defense minister also said that within the next few days he would meet with the Jewish settlers of the Gaza District, explain the Defense Ministry policy in the area to them, and hear their views. "The meeting with the settlers," said the minister, "is to be held at their request." On the demands for explanations from the defense minister of his ministry's policy in the territories, Rabin said: "I do not have to explain to anybody why it was decided to take certain steps in these areas. We are faced with the mission of fighting terrorism. This is an important mission and must be fulfilled, and that is just what we will now do."

Shamir Remarks on Relations With Japan Cited

TA112048 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1917 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Ben-Gurion Airport, 11 Sep (ITIM) — Upon his return from Japan, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that the warning issued by the defense minister to Syria was "necessary and correct."

The Syrian issue arose also in Shamir's talks with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and with the Japanese foreign affairs minister. Mr Shamir said that Japan, which is showing an increasing interest in Middle East affairs, asked Israel to advance the release of the Lebanese held in 'Atlit. After the release was effected while he was still in Japan Shamir was warmly thanked by his Japanese hosts.

Shamir said that at the end of his visit the Japanese leaders summed up the visit as "an important turning point in relations between Japan and Israel." The foreign minister noted that "for 30 years Israel and Japan have maintained relations which lacked content and were characterized by very few meetings on a senior level. The last meeting was 18 years ago during Abba Eban's visit to Tokyo as foreign minister, but that too was an unofficial visit."

He reported that trade between Israel and Japan totals $200 million in one direction only. This is close to nothing in terms of the scope of Japan's international trade, but there is progress now and Japan is prepared to expand relations with Israel.

Mr Shamir attributes this change to Japan's increased interest in events in the Middle East. He said that his meetings in Tokyo on political issues were held in a very cordial atmosphere and that the two sides agreed to continue the dialogue and to promote relations.

Moda'i Comments on U.S. Aid, Future of Economy

TA120800 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Interview over the telephone with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by anchorman Mikha Friedman following the receipt of $750 million in emergency aid from the United States, on 12 September — recorded]

[Friedman] Good morning, Mr Moda'i. So now, has our overdraft been covered as of this morning?

[Moda'i] Good morning to you. To my regret, we still have enormous overdrafts. Our foreign debt is equal in size to our GNP. Nevertheless, this aid has made things easier during this transition period.

[Friedman] What is the $750 million — a present from the big, rich U.S. uncle — really intended for?

[Moda'i] Even this aid did not come out of the blue. Much intense work lies behind this sum. On the one hand, this sum is intended to increase our foreign reserves, and on the other, to relieve us of important, pressing, short-term debts.

[Friedman] How long will it take a country such as ours to spend this money?

[Moda'i] It will not spend it on any current expenses, not even to cover the deficit in the government's budget, as I have said. Most of it will be put into our foreign reserves; a small portion will be used to repay pressing, short-term debts.

[Friedman] Our correspondent in Washington has told us that Secretary of State Shultz decided to transfer the money this week as an expression of the U.S. Administration's satisfaction with the economic program's progress in Israel. How really satisfied is Washington? To what extent would they want us to implement additional steps?

[Moda'i] If Secretary of State Shultz says so, who am I to refute his statement? As for the extent to which they want additional moves, our relations are such that they do not dictate anything to us, not even this economic plan which we have implemented.

During my visit there, I described the economic program to them, including its manner of implementation, and also future plans and objectives which we should attain as a result of the economic plan.

[Friedman] Mr Moda'i, in the past, Mr Begin, in whose government you were a member, forwent these favors from the United States. Nowadays, we are in need of not only the usual favors but also additional favors, and we are already awaiting another portion of this aid. Do you really foresee a situation in which one day we will not need this aid, in which we will be economically independent — which the prime minister last night wished for the people of Israel so fervently?

[Moda'i] I have no doubt; I forsee such a situation. We have the national and personal ability to stand on our own two feet. We were not born to lean on the shoulders of the U.S. citizens. However, the transition period may still continue.

[Friedman] Do you have a New Year message for the people?

[Moda'i] I would like to wish the citizens of the State of Israel a year of livelihood. Next year I will wish them a year of wealth.

[Friedman] Is that a promise by the finance minister?

[Moda'i] It is the hope and prayer of the finance minister. Happy New Year to all.

Seven More Detentions Imposed in Territories

TA120530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Security forces last night imposed administrative detentions on seven inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, one of them from Hebron. This brings the number of administrative detentions in the past month to 69.

IDF Closes Nabulus Street as 'Part of Policy'

TA111552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1445 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] At noon the IDF closed a section of a street in Nabulus after an Israeli car was stoned. Our correspondent Arye Gus comments that over the past few days the IDF has imposed a curfew or closure anywhere there was an attempt to attack Israelis. This is part of the policy aimed at making it difficult for people to cause breaches of the peace or disturb security.

Security Forces Wound Ramallah Youth 11 Sep

TA111217 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1153 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] This afternoon a Ramallah resident was shot in the leg by IDF soldiers. The wounded man was transferred to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The incident occurred several minutes before 1300.

Two youths in the Ramallah market were asked to halt, but they refused. The procedures for detaining suspects were followed: After the youths refused to stop, the soldiers fired warning shots in the air. The two youths did not stop, and then the soldiers fired and hit one of the suspects in the leg. To repeat, the wounded man was transferred to the Hadassah Hospital.

Alfonsin Not To Permit PLO Office in Argentina

TA111142 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Report by correspondent in Jerusalem Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has promised Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar'am, the secretary general of the Labor Party, and Yehi'el Leqet, the chairman of the Zionist Labor Movement, that he will not permit the establishment of a PLO office in Argentina.

During the visit of the two officials to Argentina, they were received for a 1-hour talk in Alfonsin's office. Bar'am conveyed to Alfonsin a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The message deals with Israeli-Argentine relations, the situation in the Middle East, the government's economic plan, and the Alfonsin's visit to Israel.

Knesset Member Speaks With USSR Representative

TA111850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The Soviet Union's representative at the conference of nongovernmental organizations in Geneva has said his country would welcome any plan for a settlement in the Middle East which would be acceptable to all sides and, in this context, a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. The Soviet representative who said this is Dr (Primakov), one of the most respected Soviet experts on the Middle East. Knesset Member [MK] Matityahu Peled, of the Progressive List for Peace, has reported this to our Knesset affairs correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli. The MK believes this is a new Soviet position which could further the idea of an international conference on the Middle East.

Mr Amnon Zikhroni, from the Progressive List for Peace delegation, called on the Soviets to renew relations with Israel and on the PLO to recognize Israel. Matityahu Peled warned against an acceleration in the nuclear arms race and Shafiq al-Hut, the PLO representative, called upon the Palestinians in the territories to convince Israel of the need to convene an international conference.

LIBYA

Egypt Reportedly Seeking To 'Topple' Sudan Government

LD110747 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Sep (JANA) — Informed sources have disclosed that the Egyptian regime in coordination with some officials in the regime of the deposed Numayri are working to topple the existing regime in Sudan.

JANA on U.S., Israel 'Plots' Against Palestinians

LD111924 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 11 Sep 85

["JANA's Arab affairs editor exposes plans against the Palestinian people." — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 26, Sept. 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) revealed in a cable he sent yesterday to the leader of the revolution on the completion of the formation of a specialised committee assigned with searching for alternative positions in Al-Biqa' to transfer the Palestinian camps to from [as received] Beirut.

Due to the seriousness of the matter, JANA's Arab affairs editor wrote an analysis in which he revealed the dangerous dimensions it has and the framework those who prepared it will move within. He said:

The constant strategic aim of the Zionist enemy since the beginning was to eliminate the Palestinians as a people who have a home land. Upon this, the enemy's moves in the military and political fields were based upon emphasising that the Palestinians have no identity, have no relation with Palestine and Palestinians should be treated as homeless whom international organisations should be sent for to solve their social problems.

Despite the Zionist concentrated [word indistinct] to emphasise this lie, the Palestinian rifle's steadfastness in confronting this plot had proven that the Palestinian people is capable of protecting its existance and stressing its relation to its usurped homeland. So, the Zionists resorted to the use of their agents in the region during their invasion of Beirut to complete the conspiracy by deporting the Palestinian fighters and dispersing them in faraway places under the slogan of 'protecting Beirut from destruction'.

Certainly the Zionist plot did not stop at this achievement. It aims not only at removing the Palestinian fighters from their land — Palestine — but it also aims at erradicating whoever is a Palestinian, even be it an old man or child or a woman. Based on that came the next move which 'Amal' gangs made by pounding the Palestinian camps in Beirut and their committing of the horrific crimes against the sons of the Palestinian peoples which still go on now.

This step can not be examined from an angle of pity on Palestinians, but certainly as a ring in the Zionist plot's chain which aims at liquidating the Palestinians as a people and reinforcing and consolidating the Zionist occupation of Palestine. No doubts, those who carry out the implementation of this plot take their orders from Tel Aviv and Washington. Surely, they will face the same dark fate because the Arab masses have no mercy on traitors.

Korean Democratic Party Leader Arrives

LD082235 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Duhijaa 23, September 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary general of the Korean Democratic Party arrived this afternoon in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Agreement on Trade Exchange With Cyprus Signed

LD112020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Sep (JANA) — An agreement was signed in Tripoli this evening connected with trade exchange between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Cyprus. This agreement was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and Economy and the official in charge of oil affairs, and on behalf of Cyprus by V. (Alekos) Mikhailidhis for the Cypriot minister of commerce and industry.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets With Jordan's Prince Hasan

JN110552 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum — The Jordanian side led by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the Sudanese side led by the Transitional Military Council [TMC] chairman, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab held talks in the Presidential Palace in Khartoum last night in the presence of the two delegations' members.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab delivered a speech welcoming His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the delegation accompanying him. He said: I express thanks and appreciation to Jordan and its dear king, who contacted us by telephone to assure himself of the Sudanese situation, placing Jordan's resources at our disposal immediately after the popular uprising. We appreciate his majesty's deed.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab spoke about Jordan's efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East. He said: We have followed your efforts and sacrifices for the sake of the Palestine question. We have also followed with interest the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which is based on the principle of land for peace and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. We support your efforts in this regard and ask God to grant success to these efforts.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab touched on bilateral relations. He said that the time is right to promote these relations in all fields.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan spoke in reply, expressing his thanks and that of the accompanying delegation to fraternal Sudan, its leadership and people, for the hospitality accorded to them. He praised Sudanese-Jordanian relations and expressed hope that these relations will be promoted in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan spoke about the challenges Jordan is facing in its pan-Arab role. He said that at the head of these challenges is the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the occupation authorities' continuous pressure on citizens there to leave their land and houses.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said that Sudan is facing challenges and assuming great responsibilities to confront these challenges. Among these challenges, he said, is desertification and drought. He said that Jordan stands at Sudan's side morally and materially in confronting these challenges.

Regarding bilateral relations, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said: The structure of the joint committee should be redressed in a manner guaranteeing expanding the scope of projects and defining priorities in cooperation and establishing an effective dialogue to promote cooperation.

Following the talks, Lieutenant General Muhammad Mighani, TMC deputy chairman, hosted a dinner banquet last night in honor of His Highness Prince Hasan and the accompanying delegation.

Daf'allah Discusses Elections, Libya, Garang

GF111820 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 10 Sep 85 p 5

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah by *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent Yahya al-'Awad, in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-'Awad] How do you assess the international and regional powers? The south has become a part of the international polarization game. Specifically, has the Soviet Union changed its strategy in the Horn of Africa, especially as Sudan was engaged in intensive hostility with it during the era of the previous regime?

[Daf'allah] There is no country in the world which can exist as an isolated island from the world. All countries' interests are interconnected. Any interference from a neighboring country or an international power on a certain issue occurs through gaps in the social and economic structure of the country concerned. If this country can close all these gaps vis-a-vis foreign infiltration, the solution will become easy. The issue of the south is a Sudanese issue and the reasons for and solutions to it lie within the Sudanese territory. Of course, this issue is affected by factors from outside Sudan whose roots we want to unearth to close the aforementioned gaps.

With regard to the stand of the Soviet Union, it is not treating us as a hostile regime. On the contrary, it is treating us as friends far from subjugation and containment. We are mending the bridges destroyed by the previous regime.

[Al-'Awad] How credible are the promises made by some countries to try and persuade John Garang to negotiate and to stop all aid to him?

[Daf'allah] What do you mean?

[Al-'Awad] Specifically, I mean Libya's stand.

[Daf'allah] Libya has kept its promises by putting an end to its aid to John Garang and is trying to help Sudan solve its problem of the south. At the same time, we are still trying to establish bridges with Ethiopia in order to revitalize the trust between us so that we can solve our joint problems by negotiations far from mutual apprehension which does not serve our people's causes. We have taken some steps in this direction but they are below what we are aspiring for.

[Al-'Awad] If it is not possible to hold elections in the south will this mean elections will not be held in other parts of Sudan and hence there will be an extension of the transitional period?

[Daf'allah] So far, a stand on elections and their connection with the south has not been taken. However, I am convinced that no country can postpone forever its plans to rationalize democracy and legislate its permanent constitution because of problems. The nation must search for a path to progress and more dialogue toward constitutionalizing democracy.

[Al-'Awad] Is it true that the supporters of the previous president are getting together to express opposition to the current situation?

[Daf'allah] The Sudanese people have expressed their opinion on Numayri's regime. I do not believe there is any danger of such a move, because it would not have powerful support which can influence the revolution in Sudan. It is a move which stems from frustration. I do not beleive that the "humming of a fly" will affect relations with Egypt.

ETHIOPIA

Ghana's Rawlings Conducts 5-Day State Visit

Arrives in Addis Ababa

LD112012 Dakar PANA in English 1537 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep (PANA) — The Ghanian leader Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlings arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to a warm and colourful welcome at the start of a five-day state visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam. The two leaders warmly embraced each other as a 21-gun salute was fired while a large crowd waved flags of the two countries singing African revolutionary songs.

Rawlings will be the guest of honour tomorrow at celebrations marking the 11th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the first anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The Ghanaian leader today laid a wreath at the monument commemorating Ethiopia's victory over fascist Italy's five-year occupation ending in 1941.

After private talks at the national palace, Mengistu will give a state banquet in honour of his guest. The banquet will be preceded by private talks. The first round of official talks, expected to centre on strengthening bilateral relations within the context of the Organisation of African Unity and topical international issues, is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon. The current explosive situation in South Africa will figure high on the talks, according to reliable sources here.

Talks With Mengistu

LD112022 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and His Excellency Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, held private talks this evening at the national palace. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and His Excellency Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings held talks on bilateral relations and on African and international issues.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Holds Talks With Uganda's Otunnu

LD111948 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Dodoma — President Nyerere today held talks with a 2-man Ugandan delegation led by Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu, who briefed Mwalimu [Nyerere] on the current political situation in Uganda. The talks, which were held at the residence of the Dodoma regional commissioner, also touched on the recently held discussions in Nairobi and efforts being undertaken to bring about peace in Uganda. Present at the talks were the Tanzanian minister for justice, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, and a member of the ruling Military Council in Uganda, Brigadier (Ochuka).

This is the fourth time such a delegation has come to Tanzania for discussions with Tanzanian Government officials since the overthrow of the Government of Uganda. The delegation is expected to leave for Kampala tomorrow.

UGANDA

Fighting Erupts Around Kampala 12 September

NRA Attacks Soldiers

EA121022 Kampala Domestic Service in Swahili 0945 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] First a special announcement. The office of the chairman of the Military Council, who is also this country's head of state, informs the people that this morning soldiers belonging to Museveni's movement, the National Resistance Army [NRA], wearing civilian clothes, attacked government soldiers at Kawanda.

The government is taking the appropriate steps to normalize the situation, and the people should, therefore, not panic at all. People now living in the affected area are warned to be on the alert and help the government to identify the soldiers opposed to peace.

The government reiterates its desire to shape Uganda's future through the peace talks which have been going on in Nairobi under the chairmanship of President Arap Moi and that that is the only way of avoiding unnecessary bloodshed.

Gunfire Heard at Mbarara

EA121101 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Kampala: Reports from Kampala say that artillery and gun fire has been heard at Mbarara Army barracks, southwest of the Ugandan capital. The reports did not give further details, but said that the incident had caused panic in Mbarara town and that many people had fled the town.

The commander of the Uganda Armed Forces has admitted that former soldiers in the country's Armed Forces, who are returning to the country to join the present Army, were involved in the killing of civilians in the northern parts of the country. The soldiers, who served under dictator Idi Amin's army, have been accused of looting and killings in Lira town.

Cardinal Nsubuga's Peace Plan

AB121112 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Kampala, Sept 12 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the opposition National Resistance Army (NRA) today attacked govern-

ment forces at K npala [as received] village seven miles (about 11 kms) north of this capital, Uganda Radio reported.

The attack apparently broke a truce agreed between the NRA and the military government in Kampala while the two sides negotiate a peace settlement.

The fighting comes as the peace talks in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi are apparently deadlocked. They were adjourned last Thursday and have yet to resume.

The NRA led by Yoweri Museveni, a former Ugandan defence minister, was the main guerrilla opposition to the regime of President Milton Obote who was overthrown in a coup by the Army on July 27.

The Roman Catholic Daily *MUNNO* reported today that the leader of the Catholic Church in Uganda, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, had put forward a new peace plan to resolve the dead-lock, which is reportedly caused by NRA demand for substantial representation on the Military Council.

Cardinal Nsubuga suggested that the number of seats on the council be increased to 22, with a 23rd seat going to its head of state. The Uganda Army and the NRA would have seven seats each, and there would be one seat for each of the four main political parties and the four other principal armed movements.

The smaller fighting movements in Uganda would share one representative on the Council. [Passage indistinct] forces and those of the Uganda Army, excluding the seat for the head of state.

Both Mr Museveni and Cardinal Nsubuga want one seat for each of the four main political parties, the Uganda Peoples Congress, the Democratic Party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement and the Conservative Party.

But Cardinal Nsubuga differs in suggesting one seat each for the four main armed groups apart from the NRA. They are the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF), which has been active in West Nile Province, the Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemu), the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) and the former Uganda National Army (funa) which served ex-dictator Idi Amin.

Cardinal Nsubuga also called for the prosecution of ex-Idi Amin soldiers who committed atrocities under his dictatorship, *MUNNO* said.

The cardinal said he was ready to travel to Nairobi to join in the peace talks between the Military Council and the NRA, and that he had the permission of Pope Paul II to do this.

However he said on Uganda television last night that the pope had advised him against accepting any political office.

The cardinal revealed that the chairman of the Episcopal Conference in Uganda, Bishop Haled 'Imana, had last week held talks with Mr Museveni.

Cardinal Nsubuga was a thorn in the flesh of the previous regime of President Milton Obote because of his calls for a round-table peace conference involving the armed opposition.

Since the military coup which overthrew President Obote he has taken a close interest in negotiations between the NRA and the new military leadership.

MUNNO also reported that a senior Army officer has warned people in the Entebbe area under his command against sheltering guerrillas.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Obonyo also alleged that Mr. Museveni is of Rwandan rather than Ugandan nationality, the daily said.

It quoted him as saying at a public rally that the homes of people who sheltered guerrillas would be destroyed, and that there would be no peace in the area if they gave the guerrillas sanctuary.

Lt-Col Obonyo's charge that Mr Museveni is in fact Rwandan is one that ex-President Obote repeatedly made against the guerrilla leader.

He also reportedly warned people against accusing his soldiers of raping women, and blamed acts of rape on the guerrillas.

He threatened to send soldiers into the area if the accusations of rape against them continued.

Lt Col Obonyo's speech as reported in the influential Catholic paper is the strongest condemnation of Mr. Museveni to be made by a high-ranking Army officer since the overthrow of the Obote government.

It seemed to point to a growing rift between the Army and the NRA.

Government-NRA Peace Talks 'May Resume' 13 Sep
EA120955 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Henry Gombya report from Kampala: "Uganda Talks May Resume Tomorrow]

[Text] The postponed Uganda peace talks between the military government and the National Resistance Army (NRA) may resume in Nairobi tomorrow, sources close to the Uganda military ruler, General Tito Okello told the *KENYA TIMES*. Following two consecutive postponements of the peace talks between the Uganda Government and the largest guerrilla movement in the country the National Resistance Movement (NRM), the Uganda Military Council has been engaged for the last two days in a round the clock discussion to find a lasting solution to the peace talks.

Since yesterday, the Military Council led by General Tito Okello and Uganda's delegation to the peace talks which has always been headed by the minister for defence and vice chairman of the council, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, have held discussions that were said to be geared towards coming to a suitable agreement

with the NRM into what observers here see as the last peace talks between the two sides. Sources close to Gen Okello's office told *KENYA TIMES* this evening that it was highly hoped the talks will resume once again this Friday in Nairobi. All day, the sources said, the Military Council has been trying to reach a decision to hold the talks for the last time.

Rebel Leader Museveni Interviewed in Nairobi
EA111207 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Sep 85 p 6

["Henry Gathigira" report entitled "Ugandans Want Peace, Says Museveni"]

[Text] Ugandans urgently desire peace and a return to complete normalcy and this can be achieved by a responsible and good leadership.

Stating this in an exclusive interview with the *STANDARD* in Nairobi last night, the Ugandan National Resistance Movement leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni whose guerrilla army bore the brunt of opposition to the recently-deposed Obote regime, also said: Uganda does not have any insurmountable economic problems. Ours is a potentially rich country, endowed with mineral deposits, considerable water resources, and an inestimable agricultural potential. All these can be imaginatively and responsibly exploited.

Before you can ask me any more questions, Mr Museveni told me, let me express our univeral gratitude, which is felt by every Ugandan, to his excellency President Daniel arap Moi. We are greatly indebted to his excellency's consistent humanism for even when he chaired the OAU, this great statesman always sympathised with our (Ugandan) sufferings and with the plight of all the African refugees wherever they were. Asserting that, at independence, Uganda was among the most enlightened African countries. [Sentence as published] Mr Museveni said tribalism was not an autonomous factor.

Replying to a question regarding the fate of the thousands of Ugandan refugees and other displaced persons, whose exact number is not precisely known, Mr Museveni said: Whatever the cost and any other problems, we will have to resettle and rehabilitate our fellow countrymen. We will also, of course, count on the good will of our neighbours and other good samaritans. There has been a lot of human suffering and misery in Uganda.

Supporting all the meaningful efforts thus far made with a view to reviewing co-operation in various fields between the former East African Community [EAC] partners (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania), Mr Museveni stated: Speaking as an East African and Ugandan, I would like the community to be revived and even widened. Apart from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, nearly all the other countries in the region at one time or another wanted to join the EAC as associate members. Elaborating, the NRM leader said: It was highly impolitic and unwise to break up the community. Mr Museveni, who is waiting for the anticipated resumption of the adjourned peace talks between his group and representatives of the Uganda Government, told *THE STANDARD*: Yes, thats why I'm here — waiting for my Ugandan brothers to talk it over.

Former National Army Surrenders Arms to Government
LD111855 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Officers and men of the Former Uganda National Army, FUNA, have handed over to the government the weapons which they were using to fight the former regime. The ceremony took place in Arua. The weapons include one 76-mm gun, two 82-mm mortars, one 60-mm mortar, three (?DK's), two RPG's and two (?mm vs). The handover follows successful peace talks between FUNA leaders and the Military Council.

Speaking at the ceremony, the leader of FUNA, Major General Isaac Lumago, said the occasion marks a climax of normalizations life [as heard]. He said they used the arms to fight their way home because the previous government denied them their legitimate citizenship rights. They were now convinced that the present government is sincere in its peace initiatives and did not simply lure them to lay down arms.

Receiving the arms, the commander officer of the 11th Battalion, Bondo, captain (Dan Otito), thanked the former officers and men of the Uganda Army and Maj Gen Lumago in particular for the spirit of good understanding demonstrated during the discussions. The district commissioner, Arua, Mr John Wagama, hailed FUNA's spirit of reconciliation which is very much desired in Uganda today in order to accomplish the peace process.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ghana's Rawlings Makes Stopover 11 Sep

AB111929 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, arrived in Addis Ababa today at the head of a high-level delegation for a 5-day official visit. Chairman Rawlings, who was met at the airport by the Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, will be guest of honor at a mammoth parade tomorrow marking the 11th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution which overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie. He will later have talks with Col Mengistu on bilateral, African, and international issues. On Friday, he will visit the new $102.4 million (Muhair) cement factory near Addis Ababa.

During a stopover in Bangui in the CAR, Chairman Rawlings said that South Africa's problems could no longer be solved by diplomacy, but only by violence. He declared: Since South Africa's white regime has brought violence to South Africa, violence must oppose it, in a statement to reporters before flying to Ethiopia. Chairman Rawlings was greeted at Bangui airport by President Andre Kolingba.

The chairman is being accompanied by Kwamena Ahwoi, coordinator of revenue commissioners, investigations and tribunals; Commodore Steve Obimpeh, chairman of the National Mobilization Committee; the Navy commander, Naval Captain Ohene Kwapong; and officials of the PNDC Secretariat and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to an official statement, in the absence of the chairman from the country, Mr Justice D.F. Annan is to act as chairman of the PNDC.

CHAD

Clashes With Libyans Continue, Troops Redeployed

AB121053 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Fighting has once again resumed in northern Chad. Clashes between Chadian rebels and their Libyan allies have now reached Fada, a town situated 400 km southeast of the oasis town of Faya Largeau.

President Hissein Habre's government has not yet said anything or given further details on the situation in Faya Largeau where, it is said, hundreds of people were killed. Radio Chad has also not yet given details on the fighting taking place in Faya Largeau; information given by the radio simply coincides with uncommon waves of disturbances in the capital.

Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila stated that government troops were being redeployed in case the Libyans might take advantage of the fighting taking place in Faya Largeau.

Ndjamena Comments on Conflict

AB112331 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Statements on the situation prevailing in northern Chad continue to enlighten the international community on the presence of Libyan troops in our country. Last (?5) September, two French journalists went to Libya and were able to see once again that the Libyan aggression against our country's sovereignty actually exists. Information collected there has confirmed what we have already reported many times, thanks to our information sources, on the continued military occupation of Chad by the terrorist Libyan regime.

After the infamous sham military and diplomatic agreement signed between France and Libya and under which the French troops, which were called in at the request of the Chadian Government, pulled out of Chad, it is now clear that the Libyans are of the view that they have reached their goal, that is to cheat the French side in order to continue their threat of annexing the entire Chadian territory. Besides, a colleague of the French daily *LE MONDE* says in an article that less than 1 year after the signing of the infamous French-Libyan disengagement agreement of 17 September 1984 between Paris and Tripoli on the concomitant withdrawal of their troops from Chad, the Libyan Army, with about 5,000 men, has consolidated its hold on the northern part of our country which now divided into 3 fortified military regions. The Libyan Army's command post is set up at Oualidoum, about 400 km southeast of Aozou. It is from that post that Libyan military reinforcements are sent to the east particularly to Fada, and to the west to Faya Largeau.

The Chadian Government has never failed to denounce this exaggerated militarization of the northern part of our country and the daily suffering imposed on the civilian populations in the region by the invaders. Those civilian populations, who are enrolled in the Army, are subjected to all kinds of mistreatment. With the assistance of a gang of corrupt Chadians who hope to take advantage of the moral and physical suffering of their compatriots they have sold out to the Libyans; Al-Qadhdhafi's men freely have embarked upon a campaign of extermination of Chadians living in the occupied areas in order to get rid of our brothers with the Machiavellian design to simply invade the entire Chadian territory.

The Libyans should no longer continue to mislead anybody since their ambition is to dominate their neighbors. Even those who refuse to see accept the truth in exchange for hard cash, are now forced to acknowledge that the Libyan danger effectively starts from Chad. If it is not so, how does one explain the fact that Libyans continue to set up new military structures in the heart of the Chadian territory? In fact, the Libyans have just completed the construction of a modern 4 km-long airport at Oualidoum. The runway of this airport, which is specially equipped to receive large transport aircraft, has been receiving since April 1984, Soviet military aircraft Ilyushin 76 which are used to drop weapons and ammunition at the CAR-Chadian border. These weapons and ammunition are in fact to be used against the security of our country. All that is set up in Oualidoum, (?concerning logistics), is huge. For instance, there are heavy war material repairing shops and signals equipment.

(?Concerning this) plot against the very existence of Chad as an independent and sovereign state, Libyans are assisted in their moves of obnoxious domination by Soviet and East German technicians. As for Faya Largeau town, it is the base of ground support aircraft, Marchetti type. There are details on how the occupation of our country is planned.

According to Tripoli, as the Chadian territory is to disappear or to be completely dominated by Tripoli, Al-Qadhdhafi's men have embarked upon a large-scale exercise of enslaving our compatriots living in the areas they are systematically ruling. All Chadian characteristics, that is language, administration, and ancestral structures, have been destroyed. Besides, our colleague Francoise Chipeau of the newspaper *LE MONDE* confirms, I quote, coexistence between Libyans and the people in the occupied areas is difficult, unquote. In fact, the difficult coexistence mentioned by the French journalist in her reportage has become worse. Patriotic Chadians, who cannot tolerate this destruction in this way anymore have taken up arms against the Libyans.

Al-Qadhdhafi still believes that he will remain in Chad and he intends to continue his military occupation of the Chadian territory, but the history of the heroic Chadian people holds many unplesant surprises for the invaders, because Chadians are fiercely determined to defend their unity, that is that of the entire country. Every effort has been made by the Chadians to stop the Libyans in Chad. After all, Africa should stop thinking that the problem of the Libyan aggression concerns Chad alone. If our country, which has a strategic location, were in Libya's hands it would contitute a nest of all kinds of subversion against the entire African Continent.

As we can see, what is at stake is very important and the megalomaniac Libyan thinks that one day he will have that possibility to invade Chad and to carry out his crusade against the freedom of the African peoples and even the entire world, with the assistance of his money. Therefore the struggle of the Chadian people is far from being a just struggle for survival. By facing Al-Qadhdhafi's aggressive army, Chadians are accomplishing a continental duty. They are preventing Tripoli's terrorist from taking a path to sow death and affliction wherever he wants, first in Chad's neighboring countries and later on the entire African Continent. The stateless persons who support this policy of destruction of Chad are only puppets whom Al-Qadhdhafi is manipulating at will with his petro-dinars.

And yet these persons must understand that Chadian patriots will not allow Libyans to get hold of Chad. These independent eyewitness accounts, as we say in our journalistic jargon, have given credence to the denunciations by the government of the Third Republic that Libya is interfering into the domestic affairs of Chad. What the foreign press was able to gather from their visit to the country of the Libyan terrorist is not only bewildering but also makes everyone realize that we must do everything to stop Al-Qadhdhafi in his bloody madness. Meanwhile, the Chadian people are assuming their responsibility which is to make the country regain its rights.

Minister Lassou Returns From Nonaligned Conference

AB102213 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Gouara Lassou, today returned to Ndjamena from Luanda in Angola where he represented our country at the delibertions of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries. During the conference, the main issues discussed were the situation in South Africa and the indebtedness of the Third World.

'Red Codos' Motion of Support for Government

AB110021 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerepts] Ibrahim Mahamat Etno, minister of interior and administrative reform, has returned to Ndjamena after touring the southern part of the country for many months within the framework of his national reconciliation mission. Minister Etno has returned to Ndjamena after the signing of a draft agreement on peace last week between the government and the Central Council of Defense of the Intervention Mobile Force [CCDFMI] — Red Codos. After the signing of the draft agreement, the Red Codos faction handed over a motion to the minister of interior, which reads as follows:

Considering that national unity is a positive means to achieve economic and social development of all countries;

Considering that peace, security, and harmony consolidate national unity;

Acknowledging that the efforts made by the Third Republic government headed by Comrade el Hadj Hissein Habre to restore peace, security, and harmony (?are in line with) the fundamental principles of the CCDFMI headed by Comrade Pierre (Kitokouyon);

Having heard the solemn appeal for peace launched by Comrade el Hadj Hissein Habre on 9 March 1985 from Atar;

The CCDFMI — Red Commandos — supports the policy for unity pursued by the Third Republic government headed by Comrade el Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, head of state, and founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, and endorses the efforts made by the government to restore unity, peace, and national harmony. In this regard, the CCDFMI — Red Commandos — is immediately available to make peace, and hopes that the government and the CCDFMI — Red Commandos — will join their efforts in order to achieve national reconciliation. Faithful to its patriotic and nationalist objectives to make peace without foreign interference, the CCDFMI — Red Commandos — strongly condemns any interference in the domestic affairs of Chad and launches a pressing appeal to all Chadians inside and outside the country to unite behind Comrade el Hadj Hissein Habre for the defense of the fatherland which is threatened from outside by foreign powers.

Issued in Atar on 4 September 1985

BENIN

Kerekou Returns From Entente Council Summit

AB112106 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Our great comrade in arms who participated in the second 1985 Entente Council summit in Yamoussoukro yesterday returned to Cotonou on that same evening. Thus, the Ivory Coast summit meeting lasted only 1 day and was successful. President Kerekou said:

[Begin Kerekou recording] The delegation of our party and our revolutionary state is returning from Yamoussoukro very satisfied with the results achieved, because the heads of state of the African Continent — beginning with those of the Entente Council — are becoming more and more conscious of the important role they must play at the individual-country level by mobilizing the masses in the tasks of production and national construction, defense of the fatherland, and inter-African cooperation, and this is what the OAU, our continental organization has urgently recommended to us. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Statement on Entente Council Meeting

AB111605 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Statement by President Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 11 September upon return from the Entente Council meeting held in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, on 10 September — recorded]

[Text] The following is Comrade Thomas Sankara's statement:

Comrade female and male militants: I rejoice at seeing that our people know they have to stand up. I rejoice in knowing that our people remain mobilized. I rejoice in knowing that our people remain one who know how to make imperialism and its local puppets tremble.

In fact, I could have hidden behind the so-called secret deliberations in order to avoid disclosing some information to you tonight. But, the people's demand, their mobilization, their determination, do not permit me to do so. Therefore, I feel it a duty to answer you, because I face a militant and revolutionary duty.

We are coming from Yamoussoukro where I led the Burkinabe delegation to a summit of the Entente Council. During that summit, the issue of security was discussed. We went only because we feel that as a member of the Entente Council, and a member of the countries in the subregion, we could not but attend meetings to discuss issues relating to security in Burkina Faso in the first place, [words indistinct] those when solutions are to be found so that everyone could live in peace so that the people which surround us and ourselves could live in peace. We have been attacked, we have been provoked, we have been threatened, we have been denigrated. And all that is related to our security; all that is related to the security of the revolution in Burkina Faso. Therefore, we have something to say and what one has to say, one must have the courage to say in a loud and strong voice.

Security was discussed following recent events which occurred in Togo, Lome in particular. Radio reports inform us that in the Togolese capital, successive explosions have broken the peaceful life of the valiant Togolese people. We neither know the origin nor the authors of these explosions. Explanations were given to us and discussions were held. The Burkinabe people, in solidarity with the Togolese people in happiness, but above all in sadness, haveexpressed their solidarity with the president of the Togolese Republic so that he in turn might convey it to the Togolese people. Besides, we also expressed our solidarity with the other peoples of the Entente Council in order that, today and tomorrow, these people would know that they can always, and under all circumstances, rely on the people of Burkina Faso.

However, it should be understood that the support that we give the Togolese people does not allow us to interfere in the internal affairs of Togo. As such, we found that if these explosions were done by Togolese opponents against the Togolese regime, then it was a matter for the Togolese people. Conversely, if those explosions were staged by a third party, another state, another people, then we should clearly be told the name of that state, the name of that country so that we Burkinabe could take a clear stand. We have been threatened many times; there have been explosions. Some of our comrades have died. Never was there a tear shed for our dead. Never had anything been done against these many and multiformed aggressions against our country. Never had the Entente Council felt the necessity to call a summit in order to give us its support, at least morally. And we voiced that also. This is why, when the inclusion of Burkina Faso in the communique was proposed, we said no. We had not gone to Yamoussoukro to request that belated tears be shed for our fate.

We are certain that our people will defend themselves because they have always done so. and also, because they have to consolidate their revolution, they have to defend themselves. Therefore, we refused, simply and purely, to let Burkina Faso be listed as one of those who has gone through ordeals. We think that the Entente Council cannot afford to transform itself into a column for our joys and sadnesses where all misfortunes experienced here and there should be listed. Moreover, if that had to be the case, the Entente Council would have had to convene every week to analyze the situation in Burkina Faso. Therefore, we refused and Burkina Faso was not mentioned in the communique.

Now, when heads of states meet, when we have to make decisions, to give our stand on projects like that agreement contained in the final communique, well, our position is that we have to think twice about it before taking a stand. We have opponents. They exist because there are men, regimes, and powers to feed them, to fatten them. And what will be the use of signing documents andpapers if the will to put an end to the noxious activities of those opponents is not a sincere will? What will it serve us, Burkinabe, to say high and loud that, in accordance with the other states, we stand against destabilization when we know that at any monent destabilization hangs over our heads. The Burkinabe endure harrasment; they are humiliated; they are scoffed at. Our regime is insulted. Besides, plots are staged everyday and people attempt to infiltrate our country — some

mercenaries, some stateless people — in order to establish relations with local reactionaries, the counterrevolutionaries that we have not finished fishing out. All that in order to provoke dissolution by fire and blood in a country which has chosen to live free. We could not subscribe to such commitments. When the day comes that we will have to sign sincere agreements, Burkina Faso will not fail to answer the call. But as long as it is a question of talking and writing while we continue to feed and [word indistinct] these hyenas which will be sent against us, we say no.

We received press reports of Ghanaians being victims of mistreatment in Ivory Coast, in Abidjan in particular. From explanations given by the Ivorian president, it seems that the incident was not very serious. In any case, we affirm that Ghana's security is Burkina's security. We affirm that anything that affects Ghanaians also affects Burkinabe. We will wait for the appropriate decision and the reaction of the Ghanaians authorities; the reaction will only set the tone and the Burkinabe people will remain faithful to their commitments. We will honor our words.

Can one feel safe following such a meeting?

Therefore, vigilance must be strict and unyielding. We must redouble our vigilance because summits will never be enough to bring about security, as long as other member countries support opponents. These opponents are there in Ivory Coast, they are many, very many. We do not need an agreement between us before they are extradited from Ivory Coast. We do not have to wait for any agreement or any summit before these opponents are condemned, wherever they may be, if we are to put an end to insecurity.

So, we are issuing this warning: Those who are supporting these opponents against us, those who are arming the counterrevolutionaries, are not only wasting their time but also, and in particular, taking a very big chance, because as long as they are not sufficiently armed or prepared, they should not take the risk.

I said that as far as we are concerned, we are living in a particularly difficult situation. This is why we agree with you that peace and security are fundamental and essential factors for the development of a country, and we are conscious of it. This is the place to congratulate our security services which everyday quietly contribute to dismantling plots hatched against Burkina. The security services of the High Command of the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie, the National Security Directorate, the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] all over the country as well as outside the country -- all have contributed in one way or the other to protecting us. This is not our final word on these plots about which we will talk one day. We will expose their authors in particular, as well as those who work with them. We will exhibit the weapons seized. We will make those arrested talk. On that day, the entire world will be convinced that Burkina Faso had been threatened and that it continues to be threatened. On that day, the entire world will know that when Benin was invaded in 1977, it was not by chance. When Grenada was pillaged, it was not by chance. When people in Nicaragua are threatened daily, it is not by chance. It is not by chance that in South Africa the dignity of the blacks is being flouted. It is because all of these people want to be free.

And this is why we can say that these reactionaries can try to land at this very airport. But then they will find revolutionary Burkinabe everywhere.

I also want to thank all those non-Burkinabe by birth — but who are Burkinabe at heart — because they have chosen our land from all the lands in the world. They have demonstrated their support for us. They have given us facilities and precious information in their possession. There are many like that who help Burkina because their wish is for justice, independence, and dignity for all people.

And if we say yes to security, it is because we love all other peoples, because we love our people, the people of Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger, Mali -- all these peoples who are our immediate neighbors. It is because we love these people who we have resolved to fight all those opposed to the interests of these people.

I thank you for coming to welcome me, for coming to express the mind of the Burkinabe people. I thank you for demonstrating that when we are speaking, we do not speak on our own behalf but on behalf of a people who know what they want and who have decided to assume popular power, a people who know their objectives, what their fight and their daily struggle are all about. I thank you for being a fine example to those who can only speak when they are within the four walls of their home.

The fatherland or death; we will win! I thank you comrades.

GAMBIA

Opposition Party Leader Addresses Banjul Rally

AB112021 Paris AFP in French 1230 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Banjul, 8 Sep (AFP) — The leader of the National Convention Party (NCP — main opposition party), Mr Sherif Mustapha Dibba, affirmed on Saturday evening that he does not intend to "adopt a policy of revenge against anyone whatsoever", if his party wins the next Gambian general elections. Mr Dibba, who was addressing a rally of his party in Banjul, also called on Gambians to join the NCP which, he said, "is the party which can save the country from the slump in which it is now." He further condemned the Gambian Government's policy in the agricultural sector and denounced "corruption and laxity" which, according to him, are rampant in the Gambia. He also denounced the increase in the price of rice, and the next reduction in the number of civil servants.

GHANA

About 1,500 Citizens Return Home From Liberia

AB120722 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] A vessel of the state shipping line, *Bia River*, has docked at Takoradi harbor with about 1,500 ghanaians, mostly fishermen, traders, and other workers, from Monrovia, Liberia. Most of them were quoted as saying they had come home for good.

They were finding it difficult to get decent jobs in Liberia. Others said they had returned because of improvement in Ghana's economy. They said there are several Ghanaians who are anxious to return home but they cannot get ships to convey them. According to the Ghana News Agency, the captain of the vessel, Mr J.G. Arthur, said Ghanaians who have been waiting desperately for several months approached him when the vessel docked at Monrovia last Thursday and made frantic appeals to be sent home.

ROK Envoy Arrives With Chon Tu-hwan Message

AB111717 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A special envoy from the Republic of Korea, Yi Chongchan, is in the country to present a special message from President Chon Tu-hwan to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The contents of the message are not known. Mr Yi told newsmen on arrival that Ghana and the Republic of Korea share similar aims and ideals in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and other injustices in the world. He said he will discuss with government officials economic cooperation between the two countries, and that the Republic of Korea has faith in the South-South cooperation.

Mr Yi, who is a floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, and chairman of the National Assembly steering committee, leaves for home tomorrow.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Kerekou, Barre Messages

AB111754 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] General Lansana Conte received two special envoys and the acting charge d'affaires of the Ivory Coast Embassy this morning. At 1210, it was Affo Frederic, Beninese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and bearer of a message from President Mathieu Kerekou, who was received by President Lansana Conte in the presence of Jonas Gbogbohoun-dada, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin in Conakry. On this occasion, the Beninese special envoy conveyed the fraternal and friendly support of the people, the government and President Mathieu Kerekou to the people and Government of Guinea as well as President Lansana Conte.

At 1250, the special envoy of President Siad Barre, our brother Mohamed Hashi Egal, deputy finance minister, delivered a message to President Lansana Conte. Accompanied by Ibrahim Hakim Moussa, director of the Africa Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mohamed Hashi Egal expressed his satisfaction at beingreceived by the head of state.

LIBERIA

Secom Says Parties To Witness Ballot Counting

AB110004 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Special Elections Commission, Secom, has denied a news story which appeared on the front page of yesterday's edition of the FOOTPRINTS newspaper, headlined "Parties Won't Be Represented in Counting of Election Ballots." In an interview with ELWA news today, the chairman of Secom, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, clarified that last Tuesday during a press conference held in Secom Headquarters he [words indistinct] that during the checking of ballots on election day, party representatives will not interfere during the counting of the ballots.

Mr Harmon, however, said he told the press that the counting of the ballots should be done in the presence of representatives from parties that will contest the elections.

The clarification by Mr Harmon comes in the wake of a release issued yesterday by the Unity Party's standard bearer, Dr Edward B. Kessely, pointing out that the only way the general election will be seen to be free and fair is to have each party represented at every polling booth, and that Secom representatives count the votes in the presence of party representatives.

Banned Parties Bonds Returned

AB110059 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The registrar of the Special Elections Commission (Bill Collins), has been ordered by the chairman, Emmett Harmon, to return the surety bonds and [word indistinct] checks to the banned United People's Party, UPP, and the Liberia People's Party, LPP, immediately.

Secom told ELWA news today that since mandated by the Interim National Assembly that UPP and LPP would not engage in any political activity, it was fair that these parties get their checks deposited at Secom.

MALI

Foreign Minister Returns From Nonaligned Meeting

AB120024 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, has returned home from Luanda where he attended the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries. The conference has decided to hold the next nonaligned countries conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, in 1986.

NIGER

Kountche Returns From Togo, Ivory Coast

AB111500 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The head of state, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, has just returned to Niamey from Lome where he paid a short friendly visit. The stopover in Lome follows his participation in the summit of heads of state of the Entente Council in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. He was welcomed on arrival by the prime minister and the chief of staff of the armed forces. He was later greeted by members of the Supreme Military Council, the government, and diplomatic and other personalities who were present at the airport.

Algerian Telecommunications Minister Ends Visit

AB102358 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications, Mr Boualem Bessaieh, today wound up visit with a working session with his Niger counterpart, Mr Salaou Barmou, in the presence of their advisers.

At the end of the session, the two ministers expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations and exemplary cooperation between our two countries, especially in the posts and telecommunications sectors.

The two parties congratulated each other and reaffirmed their determination to do everything necessary to strengthen development of their areas of responsibility and the maintenance of bilateral cooperation.

NIGERIA

Babangida Pledges Strenghtened Ties With SFRY

AB112013 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida said today that Nigeria would look into ways of strengthening her relations with Yugoslavia, particularly in the economic and political fields. The president, who was exchanging views with the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador, Ramadan Marmulaku, recalled his visit to Yugoslavia as head of the military delegation. He said the delegation held talks with Yugoslav officials in areas of mutual cooperation.

Mr Marmulaku had told President Babangida that relations between Nigeria and Yugoslavia needed to be improved. He said Yugoslavia was willing to cooperate with Nigeria in the fields of agriculture, trade, and politicis as well as her efforts to revive the economy.

Reportage on Visit of UK Foreign Secretary Howe

Support for IMF Pledged

AB121039 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said his country can only assist Nigeria in her efforts to revitalize the economy if she reaches an agreement for a loan with the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. This is in spite of Britain's protestation of friendship to Nigeria.

Addressing newsmen before he left Lagos at the end of his visit, Sir Geoffrey asserted that an agreement with the IMF would open the way to new credits for Nigeria. He claimed that as former chairman of the IMF Interim Committee, he was aware of what he called (?conflicting pressures) which Nigeria faced on the issue. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent noted that Sir Geoffrey's visit made it clear that British attitude to Nigeria on various issues, including the IMF loan, rescheduling of Nigeria's debts, and the question of apartheid had not changed. Although nine of the then members of the European Economic Community agreed to imposed sanctions against apartheid South Africa, Britain is still opposing the measure.

AFP: 'Misunderstanding' Unresolved

AB120748 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From "Africa-news-briefs"]

[Text] Lagos [dateline as received] — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe ended a two-day visit to Nigeria without any statement being made on an eventual resumption of normal relations between London and Lagos. Before leaving, he said it had not been possible to resolve the "misunderstanding" resulting from last year's attempt to kidnap former Nigerian Minister Umaru Dikko in London and smuggle him back to Nigeria for trial.

Former President Calls Coup 'Welcome Relief'

AB112002 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Lagos, Sep 11 (AFP) — Former Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, under house arrest since being toppled by the military in December 1983, has said he would prefer being kept in prison so he could receive visitors, local press reports said.

The former president's 36-year-old son, Mohammad Bala Shagari, himself a former Nigerian Army captain, told the independent CONCORD newspaper that his father would rather be in prison particularly so he could see members of his family.

Mr. Bala Shagari, who was retired from the Army in the wake of the coup that toppled his father, was quoted as saying he had seen his father "a few days ago" for the first time since 1983.

He said the fact he had been allowed the visit was a sign that the country's new rulers, who seized power August 27, were more

humane" than the regime which toppled his father's civilian government.

The location of the house where the former president is being detained has remained top secret here.

He added that his father expressed "welcome relief" on learning of the coup which ousted Major General Mohammadu Buhari and said he was looking forward to regaining his freedom.

The new government of President Ibrahim Babangida has pledged to give top priority to the situation of the countries political detainees, more than 100 of which have been pardoned since August 27.

An official announcement this week also said that Nigerians who fled their country following the two most recent coups were free to return home.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Acknowledges Loss of Sofala Headquarters

AU111823 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 11 (AFP) — The rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) today acknowledged that a joint force of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops had seized the guerrilla's mountain headquarters in the central Province of Sofala.

The MNR's European spokesman, Jorge Correia, said here today that his movement had killed 366 Mozambican soldiers, 102 Zimbabweans, two Soviet advisors and an East German officer during the government anti-insurgency drive in Sofala launched August 28.

Mr. Correia said MNR troops had carried out a "strategic retreat" from their headquarters in Sofala's Gorongosa park after battling for six hours against 24,000 soldiers in the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean force.

He said the MNR shot down three Zimbabwean helicopters, two Soviet MI-24 helicopters and a government MIG-17.

He added that an Ethiopian MIG-21 had also been downed.

Mr. Correia identified the Soviet soldiers reportedly killed as Lieutenant Nikolay Vasovshikov and Gregor Guessev, and the East German as a Sub-Lieutenant Gunther.

He said the MNR had also captured 135 government soldiers, destroyed 37 armoured vehicles and seized more than 200 tonnes of weapons and ammunition.

According to Mr. Correia, 89 MNR soldiers were killed and 113 wounded during the fighting. The Maputo government has announced 101 rebels killed in the past 10 days of operations and said only two Zimbabwean paratroopers had died.

General Staff To Move Headquarters to Gorongosa

MB111750 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The so-called headquarters of the armed bandits on Gorongosa mountain, Sofala, which was recently attacked and captured in a joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe armed forces operation, will become the headquarters of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM chief of general staff. This was disclosed by Colonel General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, deputy minister of defense and chief of general staff of FPLM, during a function held at the city of Chimoio. Sebastiao Mabote stressed that from now on all efforts will be centered on the struggle against the armed bandits, adding that Gorongosa was only a battle that has been won, not the final victory.

Government, MNR Fighting at Gorongosa Detailed

MB091848 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is beginning to look as though the war in Mozambique between government forces and MNR rebels is swinging the government's way. It is now getting full support from Zimbabwe forces sent in to protect Zimbabwe's vital communications with Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports. At the weekend, the Mozambique authorities announced that a joint force destroyed the rebels' headquarters in the Gorongosa reserve in Sofala Province at the end of last month. Paul Fauvet, of the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, has just been up there. On the line to Maputo, Elizabeth Blunt asked him what he had seen:

[Begin recording] [Fauvet] The headquarters of the MNR, who was called Casa Banana, it's a large area situated in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain. It is not actually on the mountain. There are other MNR bases scattered around the area, but this is by far the biggest one. It covers several square kilometers and nearby is the MNR's airstrip at which South African planes and helicopters regularly dropped supplies and reinforcements to the MNR.

[Blunt] And that whole complex is now in government hands, is it?

[Fauvet] That whole complex, the airstrip, what used to be the MNR's communications center, the major warehouses and arsenals of the MNR is in government hands, yes. It includes a vast stock of weaponry, it includes the improvised printing presses that the MNR had, their typewriters, their duplicators. The communications center itself was destroyed by the MNR before the paratroopers took the base.

[Blunt] What happened to the people who had been at the camp? Were they captured or killed, or what happened to them?

[Fauvet] I understand from talking to Zimbabwean paratroopers who took part in the assault that a large number of MNR bandits were in fact killed. The exact number, we are not sure about, but it could be several hundreds. There are no captured people in the base itself, but I understand there are some captured in the nearby town of Gorongosa and in Beira.

[Blunt] What about casualties on the government side?

[Fauvet] Casualties on the government side appeared to have been very few. The base was assaulted by a virtually small force of Zimbabwean paratroopers after the aerial bombardment by the Mozambican and Zimbabwean air forces. I understand that there were very few casualties received on the Zimbabwean side, though no one would give an exact figure.

[Blunt] Now that the main rebel camp at Casa Banana has been captured, does that mean that the MNR has been cleared out of that whole Gorongosa area?

[Fauvet] No, not yet. It means that now the government forces are dominating the area, but clearly there are still a large number of MNR people still around. Those who got away are still in the bush. There is another MNR base further up the slopes of Gorongosa Mountain called Gogogo, which, by the time I left Gorongosa, had still not fallen to government forces. The MNR commander, Afonso Dhlakama, is said to have taken refuge in another base in between Gorongosa and the Zambesi River. But the greater parts of Gorongosa district is now firmly under government control and people think it is only a matter of time before the other MNR positions in that area fall to the Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces.

[Blunt] But fighting is going on still?

[Fauvet] Oh yes, the fighting is certainly going on.

[Blunt] If some of the MNR people were evacuated from Casa Banana or got away, where do they go now? What areas are they falling back on?

[Fauvet] It looks as if most of them are trying to make their way northward and they may then try to cross the Zambezi into Zambezia Province where there are heavy concentrations of the MNR. There are reports that some are surrendering to the Mozambican authorities and it's possible that others will throw away their guns and try to filter back to their home villages.

MNR Sabotages Factory 20 Km From Maputo

MB111516 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A factory which makes bottle tops was sabotaged last night by MNR terrorists close to the Mozambican capital. The factory, Crown Cork, is situated in the Machava industrial area less than 20 km from the centre of Maputo city.

It is reported that damage was caused to the main section of the factory. Investigations on the attack are being carried out. MNR terrorists during the past month have carried out similar sabotage acts in the Matola-Machava industrial zone. Earlier this year, they attacked a factory which makes matches, a plant producing [word indistinct] cement roofing sheets and a factory which produces metal pipes and sheets.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha Comments on Reform Process

TV Interview

MB112020 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Interview with State President P.W. Botha by Andre le Roux on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] The reform process in South Africa gained further momentum with the state president's announcement on citizenship. In an exclusive interview with Andre le Roux of our political staff, Mr P.W. Botha states his stand on reform in the face of strong outside pressure.

[Le Roux] In these times of turbulent politics, does it not hinder the United States, the world leader in the West, to act positively against South Africa?

[Botha] Naturally, the unrest situation makes it difficult for Western nations to understand what is happening here because they do not want to realize that there is a totally orchestrated onslaught against southern Africa which is being led by Soviet Russia, and this violence and these organized attempts to overthrow the state are nothing more than part of that total onslaught. Unfortunately, the Western nations are playing, to a great extent, into the hands of those who want to sow chaos and revolution in southern Africa and if southern Africa and its stability are upset, then there will only be one result, and that is that the free world will suffer.

[Le Roux] Shortly there will be discussions with the ANC, according to reports in newspapers, by business leaders who want to talk to the ANC. You are against it. Isn't it time to talk to the perpetrators of violence?

[Botha] You cannot talk with a perpetrator. You can only talk to a man who is willing to sit around a table and talk. Perpetrators of violence do not talk. They kill, commit arson, and destroy. I said clearly in parliament, and thereafter repeatedly, that the government is prepared to talk to all in a spirit of peaceful negotiation for the future. The ANC is an instrument of the communist party and the communist party has only one aim, and that is to overthrow the present system by violence and to set up a government by strength and to apply that strength in such a way that the masses will have no say;a governing clique will alone have the say, as is happening in other states where similar methods are used.

[Le roux] I accept that talks cannot be held with the ANC, but can...

[Botha, interrupting] Talks can be held with the ANC as soon as they renounce violence and as soon as they say they will not overthrow this country by violence.

[Le Roux] At this stage they are apparently not prepared to do that, but can...

[Botha, interrupting] Then it is their choice not mine.

[Le Roux] Can a political solution be found without the ANC?

[Botha] I think so, because the ANC represents no more than 10 percent of the black community, if that. I talk to many black leaders, with church leaders, with political leaders, and all tell you that the ANC is not representative of the population of South Africa.

[Le Roux] But it can continue with violence.

[Botha] Naturally a revolutionary organization can continue with violence, but we must simply eradicate violence by following a

positive policy in South Africa, to give minority rights, and allowing the state to act in such a manner that its authority is not destroyed.

[Le Roux] Is it possible in these troubled times to take political steps, constitutional steps, to defuse the situation?

[Botha] Political steps are being taken regularly. We have been busy with a reform process for years in this country. I will not be told that there is an urgency for reform. The government is continuously busy with reform in different fields, but we cannot just have reform for the sake of reform. We must have reform for the sake of improvement and progress, taking into account the spirit of stability which must triumph.

[Le Roux] Your critics say that when you talk about reform, you look to the right for reaction. Can you comment on that?

[Botha] I look straight ahead not to the right nor to the left. I walk my own path according to my own convictions and I try to take with me all thinking, understanding, rational South Africans.

[Le Roux] Let us come to the question of the present situation. What is the situation at the moment? Can you tell us?

[Botha] In the first place there is too much emphasis laid on the state of emergency. The state of emergency which was declared is in effect in less than 13 percent of the magisterial districts in South Africa. In some of those districts there is some order and stability. But the state of emergency must be maintained as long as perpetrators and criminal elements are busy misusing their position and demanding innocent victims among people who are trying to live in peace. I think we will, no matter how long it takes, succeed in easing the state of emergency and repeal the regulations, if circumstances permit.

[Le Roux] I do not want to make party politics, but a person such as Dr Treurnicht says harsher steps should be intrroduced. What is your attitude regarding the actions of police against the black community?

[Botha] Our security forces are charged with the responsibility of maintaining order. They do what they are doing in consultation with the responsible ministers. We receive from them recommendations from time to time and we discuss what should be done in a responsible manner. I am against turning South Africa into a battlefield. I do not think that you can shoot dead millions of people and maintain a Christian conscience. I think that we should protect the country's security with as little bloodshed as possible.

[Le Roux] Can you give the assurance [words indistinct]?

[Botha] My standpoint on this matter is one I have stated in public and in parliament and the security forces know that I want them to act responsibly. When reckless elements act against them, they must act within the law, but I am against turning South Africa into a battlefield. I do not think it will be in the interests of anyone.

[Le Roux] [Words indistinct] our international relations. How do you see South Africa's position at the moment?

[Botha] There is much criticism against us at the moment but we have many friends. There are a number of friends in the world as evidenced by the enormous correspondence I receive from practically every country in the Western world wishing me success and even suggesting plans to master the tremendous struggle against us. I am not one of those who believe that we are [word indistinct] friends. It is true that there is a tremendous onslaught in the media against South Africa, but I think that we should bring more people here, entice more tourists, we should bring more responsible media personalities to South Africa to see for themselves, and the moment we do that they we will convince people that this country is the best country on the African Continent and one of the best in which to live.

[Le Roux] Can you tell us what you meant recently at the Transvaal youth congress when you said you will return to [word indistinct]. You referred to the 1983 referendum and thereafter you referred to black political development, black constitutional development.

[Botha] I think my political career testifies that I believe in democracy and that I believe in leadership in councils. I do not believe in a dictatorship and therefore I put the constitutional reforms of a few years ago to the nation by means of a referendum, first to the voters. Any further constitutional steps touching white South Africa and in which white South Africa will make certain sacrifices must be made known, and I cannot simply from time to time take steps on my own without going back to the white nation on matters of fundamental importance. That is what I meant, fundamental importance. Therefore we must consult the voters.

[Le Roux] And the form it should take...

[Botha, interrrupting] The form it should take is an open question, either by means of an election or by means of a referendum. That will be decided in the future. I believe in leadership in councils and I believe in a democratic decision by the voters.

[Le Roux] A last question, Mr President, what can we expect from the constitutional terrain, the negotiating terrain, before the parliamentary session.

[Botha] We are progressing very fast with our discussions, and as we progress I will announce measures on what we envisage, and naturally we have a parliament, which most people forget that South Africa is ruled by a democratic parliament. That parliament must take legislative action on any constitutional steps to be taken. This emphasizes the fact that we just cannot yield to revolutionary thoughts. The revolutionary elements ignore parliament. Certain leftist elements in this country want to ignore parliament. I say parliament so constituted, legally constituted, must be used to bring about constitutional change in South Africa. Let me just add: We have other government councils. There are the national states which are autonomous states. There are the independent national states which have their own governing bodies and it is only right we must negotiate in close cooperation with their ministerial representatives.

Views Group Relations

MB120917 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0907 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The 1983 Constitution and the creation of local government structures were not the "final solutions" for South Africa but were part of a process to improve the constitutional participation of all race groups, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Mr Botha was reacting to the report on intergroup relations, a major study in which the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] concluded that the potential for conflict in South Africa was heightened by the separation of people through the policy of apartheid.

The report is a compilation of 13 individual studies of intergroup relations in fields such as politics, education, religion, justice and labour.

Mr Botha released a 14-page reaction to the report, which appeared in July. The findings of the report came under spotlight again this week at an international seminar held by the HSRC in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said he welcomed the HSRC report, "because it once again underlines the necessity of sound intergroup relations in South Africa.

"The government is satisfied that the report as a whole supports and confirms the need for the comprehensive, balanced and sustained process of reform in which the government is engaged to establish peaceful, secure and prosperous communities in South Africa."

The report found, among other things, that sound relations between groups would be promoted through political participation by all at the highest level, a democracy based on the rule of law, and that the security of the state be ruled by law.

The report, which was headed by the HSRC vice-president, Prof Bok Marais, stressed the need for a single education department and for greater communications between races, especially among the youth.

It also said there was an "urgent need" for a general history of South Africa, in which the role of all groups was presented in a scientific and unbiased way. The researchers mooted the view of a third official language.

Mr Botha said that although the government would not react in detail to every aspect of the report, the 13 individual committee reports would be given to the responsible authorities "for their attention and for action to be taken, where necessary."

Members of the 28-man main committee included Mr Rodney Godsell, industrial relations consultant for Anglo American, Prof B. Ranchod, law professor at the University of Durban-Westville, and Prof H.W. van der Merwe of the University of Cape Town's centre for intergroup studies.

Referring to a number of the findings, Mr Botha said the government was committed to democracy "as the only acceptable way in which substance can be given to every South Africa's political aspirations."

In South Africa's plural society, however, democracy meant that rights of minorities would have to be protected.

"Moreover," he added, "South African circumstances are such that enduring solutions can be found only if all concerned are prepared to arrive at a compromise through dialogue and negotiation."

Mr Botha said the constitutional measures being taken by the government at present were not final solutions but were part of a process.

"The new constitution, the recent measures relating to new local governemnt arrangements ...the structures for multilateral cooperation with the independent states, and the principles of devolution of power are all instruments that do not offer final solutions in themselves but form part of a continuing process of development to improve everyones participation in decision-making in a democratic manner," he said.

Referring to the government's policies on education and influx control, Mr Botha said both areas were receiving priority.

He said he agreed with the report's finding that the provision of equal educational opportunities was "a virtually unattainable goal," but added that "rigorous efforts to achieve this ideal are continuing."

He had noted the report's recommendation of a single education department, but said the government still subscribed to the views adopted by the 1983 white paper on education and its commitment to "the creation of a single education ministry to determine the national education policy that will apply to all..."

He said the Ministry of National Education, in operation since 1984, "is already succeeding in promotion cooperation within the system of education provision as a whole and in obtaining consensus on various aspects of national policy." Several of these national policy measures would be announced early next year.

Mr Botha said the government was giving "priority treatment" to the problems of rapid urbanisation, squatting and the provision of housing. Furthermore, influx control measures were being "reconsidered" and "the government is working on a strategy to ensure orderly urbanisation and to provide for more informal types of housing."

Referring to the report's findings on the government's role in promoting apartheid, Mr Botha said "the government deplores the lack of a correct historical perspective in the report."

He said the report's view "contributes to an impression that the policy of the present government is the main cause of relations problems in our ocuntry."

Apartheid was enforced in the colonial era, particularly by the "largely English-speaking" South African native affairs commision appointed in 1903 by Lord Alfred Milner, Mr Botha said.

"From history it is clear, firstly, that an aproach whereby ethnic groups are accepted as a basis for political accommodation is as old as South Africa itself.

"Secondly, it shows that the Afrikaner and the National Party, although following this approach in 1948, were not its creators or the only ones to apply it."

Mr Botha said the government believed it should continue to take ethnic groups into account.

"At the same time, however — and here the government is in agreement with the report — the group basis must not be emphasised at the expense of the individual or applied at the expense of groups.

"...Distinction between groups is not an end in itself, but a means for protecting groups in a heterogeneous society," he said.

"If such distinction affects the human dignity of some, gives rise to discrimination and causes friction instead of preventing it, spearation is not in the interests of peaceful co-existence and group protection, and the measures concerned should be adjusted or done away with."

It was for this reason that the government was prepared to accept "the free association of individuals and groups in certain respects." The government was continuing with a programme for "the elimination of discriminatory measures."

Reaction to Botha's Remarks on Citizenship

Heunis: No Black Political Rights

MB120525 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2251 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Sasolburg, Sept 11, SAPA — South African citizenship rights for residents of the national states did not mean blacks would get political rights in the country, Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional planning and development, said at a dinner organised by the Junior Rapportryers in Sasolburg tonight.

Mr Heunis was referring to a speech given in Bloemfontein by State President Mr P.W. Botha, in which Mr Botha announced that blacks living in the homelands would be entitled to dual South-African-homeland citizenship.

"This does not, however, mean they will exercise political rights in South Africa...," Mr Heunis said.

"It does mean that in the South African context such an intertwinement of interests exists — particularly in the economic and international fields — that we decided to restore black citizenship rights.

"But this decision does not affect the political rights of those living in the homelands," Mr Heunis said.

Earlier, he told the Rapportryers that the international world had not recognised the independence of national states like Venda, Ciskeei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana [TBVC], although these gained independence in the same way the former British protectorates had.

The world had applied double standards with regard to South Africa, Mr Heunis said.

"But even though we condemned the international world for this stand, it did not alter the fact that the independence of the TBVC states was not recognised and that their citizenship and travel documents were not accepted," he said.

Because of these and other factors the national states, which would otherwise have accepted independence, had said they were not prepared to do so and that they were not prepared to abandon their South African citizenship rights, Mr Heunis added.

Slabbert: Speech 'Encouraging'

MB111931 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1925 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 11, SAPA — The government's shift on citizenship for South African blacks was of fundamental ideological significance as it signalled the end of the "apartheid dream," Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said in Cape Town tonight.

In a PFP statement, issued in response to state President P.W. Botha's Bloemfontein speech on black citizenship rights today, Dr Slabbert said:

"The government's shift on citizenship for blacks is of fundamental ideological significance. It signals the end of the apartheid dream, but now poses the challenge of doing away with the apartheid reality that the dream has brought about.

"It is encouraging to see that the president is prepared to hold a referendum on the constitutional future for blacks, but if we are not to repeat the folly of the 1983 referendum, by whites deciding for others, this referendum must also include blacks.

"It is more important that blacks express satisfaction on their constitutional future than whites again only deciding for everybody else.

"I find it a constitutional contradiction to argue that a sovereign independent country has no sovereign independent citizens of its own. When is the government going to stop this gobbledygook nonsense?

"Once a person living in Transkei is a fully-fledged citizen of SA then Transkei cannot be a sovereign country, governing over such citizens.

"It is simply devious to insist that this is so. However, ideologically the carpet of apartheid has been rolled right back to its origin, and the minister of constitutional development is correct when he states that no constitution for coloureds, whites and Asians can be finalised without the blacks.

"If some of these points had been made in the rand-busting speech of the state president, President Ronald Reagan would have had some tangible evidence with which to stave off sanctions.

"As it is, President Reagan's attitude is of more symbolic than immediate substantial significance for the SA economy.

"The new game is going to be what kind of sanctions are going to be punitively most effective rather than whether sanctions should be implemented at all.

"A new mood has been created against South Africa and we are all going to be the victims because of it," Dr Slabbert's statement said.

Matanzima: Transkei Not Affected

MB111932 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1916 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Umtata Sep 11, SAPA — The Transkei state president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, today described as an interesting political innovation, President P.W. Botha's announcement that an offer of South African citizenship would be extended to blacks in independent homelands.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Botha's statement in Bloemfontein today would not affect Transkeians as Transkei was independent and had nothing to do with South Africa's politics.

"Blacks in South Africa have never been citizens of that country as they do not have voting rights, and when we took independence in Transkei we did not relinquish any citizenship as we were never citizens.

"I think we will adopt a wait-and-see attitude as this might be another bluff since blacks have no direct representation in the South African parliament.

"In Transkei we were the first to get self government and the first to take independence, and we did this believing in South Africa's sincerity."

Venda President Expresses Support

MB111803 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1703 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 11, SAPA — President Patrick Mphephu of Venda said today his government supported this morning's announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on dual citizenship for people in the national states.

"The probability of a broader South African citizenship for people of national states, is also supported," Mr Mphephu said.

Other Leaders React

MB111658 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 sep 85

[Text] Government representatives, businessmen, and community leaders have welcomed the announcement by the state president of meaningful changes in the citizenship system. At the Orange Free State Congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein, President Botha announced sweeping changes with regard to the citizenship issue. He said the government, in cooperation with the governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei, wanted to restore South African citizenship to people living permanently in South Africa who had lost their citizenship when these countries gained their independence. He said the matter would be discussed with the governments of the four countries which had already been informed of the decision.

The chairman of the ministers council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said in Durban that he welcomed Mr Botha's announcement that sweeping changes will be made to South Africa's citizenship system. He said the announcement was a further indication of President Botha's commitment to a new political direction for the country.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, AHI], Mr Donald Masson, said in a statement that the AHI recently asked the government to offer blacks a meaningful package of reforms and to recognize black aspirations and to remove grievances. The AHI, therefore, welcomed all steps which would reduce the scale of conflict and improve black labor mobility.

The president of UCASA [expansion unknown], Mr (Steve Kgami), said in his reaction that UCASA regarded South Africa as a single state and not as an ethnically fragmented territory. He said the country should be seen as a unitary state which belonged to all population groups and in which everyone had the right to a common citizenship.

A community leader from Soweto, near Johannesburg, Mr Richard Maponya, said President Botha was moving in the right direction as far as normalizing the situation for black people in South Africa. He said he wanted to salute the president because his announcement in Bloemfontein would please black people in this country. However, he said that he was still against the principle of dual citizenship.

Community leaders in the Orange Free State have also reacted favorably to President Botha's announcement. The mayor of (Manguang) near Bloemfontein, Mr (Norman Matubisa), said the present citizenship arrangements had created a lot of problems, especially with regard to overseas travel on passports of the independent states, and he said Mr Botha's announcement was good news.

The mayor of (Maukeng), near Kroonstad, Mr (Caswell Koukwe), said with efforts now being made to build a new South

Africa, the blacks states should be seen as regional areas and that people should be given the choice of whether they wished to associate with these state or not.

ASSOCOM Welcomes Statement

MB111753 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1650 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Johanensburg, Sept 11, SAPA — Organised commerce welcomed the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's, Bloemfontein speech on the question of citizenship rights for South African blacks, an Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] statement said today.

Mr Michael Weir, ASSOCOM president, said in the statement:

"Organised commerce welcomes the announcement by the state president on black citizenship as an important step in the right direction of creating a positive environment for political progress in South Africa.

"Businessmen consider that the question of citizenship has for some time been a stumbling block in the way of meeting the legitimate aspirations of many blacks.

"ASSOCOM believes that further clear statements of this kind on reform will contribute significantly towards the normalisation of race relations in South Africa."

Azapo Rejects Statement

MB111944 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1932 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 11, SAPA — Nothing short of a complete handover of South Africa to its rightful owners would appease the demands of the people for national self-determination, the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] said in a statement on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's, Bloemfontein announcement of citizenship rights for blacks today.

The Azapo statement said:

"The Azanian People's Organisation wants to state that nothing short of the complete handover of the land to its rightful owners and giving power to black people will appease the demands of our people for national self-determination.

"As black people, we have been denied citizenship of this country for far too long to be enticed by lame offers of dual citizenship made by Mr Botha this morning.

"He represents those usurpers who deprived us of our rightful citizenship in the first place — a non-negotiable right, for that matter," the statement added.

Further on Reaction to U.S., EC Sanctions

Pik Botha: EC Decision 'Puzzling'

MB111736 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1729 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — The decision by the majority of European Community members to impose limited sanctions against South Africa was largely a "harmonisation" of the actions already applied by some of the EC countries, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

Commenting on the EC sanctions agreed on yesterday, which included an arms trade ban and the recalling of military attaches from Pretoria, Mr Botha said he found parts of the decision "puzzling."

A three-man delegation from the EC, headed by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Mr Jacques Poos, conducted a two-day trip to South Africa a fortnight ago on behalf of the EC and future members Portugal and Spain.

Before leaving the country, where they met leaders of the political, business and religious communities, Mr Poos said the troika would not recommend sanctions.

If the political situation in South Africa did not improve, however, he added, EC member governments would be under pressure from their electorates to recommend punitive measures.

Britain was the only member country which did not support the limited set of sanctions yesterday.

Mr Botha said the decisions by the EC foreign ministers, including Spain and Portugal, "amount, to a large extent, to the harmonisation of actions which individual member countries had previously applied of their own accord."

The EC also called for a halt in exports to South Africa of oil and sensitive equipment for the police and armed forces.

Mr Botha said the EC decision to intensify contacts with the non-white community in the political, trade union, business, cultural, scientific and sporting sectors was "puzzling," because of its "apparent contradication" with their decision to freeze official contacts and international agreements, also in the sporting field.

"The South African Government was, moreover, under the impression that the European governments were in favour of the elimination of racial discrimination," he said.

Mr Botha said the EC countries would lose more than South Africa by withdrawing their military attaches. All the countries already maintained an arms embargo against South Africa, and "foreign military attaches in South Africa enjoy more access than their South African counterparts abroad."

Naude: Sanctions 'Ineffective'

MB111616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0840 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Harare, Sept 11, SAPA — Unrest in South Africa would continue and the situation would not return to normal unless the government gave full political rights to the majority, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, said in an interview published in Harare today.

He said: "My impression is that the level of anger on the part of the people, especially the young, has risen to such a degree that although the system may temporarily suppress their action...we will have one wave of resistance after another, increasingly gaining strength until it will no longer be contained."

Dr Naude arrived in Harare on Monday night to take part in a week-long inter-regional meeting of the World Council of Churches and the commission on churches participation in development.

Delegates to the meeting are from Asia, Latin America, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Europe and North America.

Asked to clarify the position of the SACC on the use of violence as a weapon against apartheid, Dr Naude said all churches in South Africa continued to advocate non-violence.

"But the SACC has recognised it can no longer condemn those who have decided to enter into the violent struggle because of their convictions," he said.

If the situation worsened and the government thought the emergency could not be contained, there would be no alternative but to move towards military rule in South Africa, he said.

Dr Naude said he was certain President Reagan's sanctions would be "ineffective" because the U.S. leader still wanted to operate within the framework of the apartheid system.

On that basis, he said, Mr Botha would be willing to make reforms required by President Reagan. "But such reforms would not be adequate to meet the expectations and demands of the majority of the people of our country."

The South African state president had said very clearly that he was "not prepared to support the idea of a unitary state of one man one vote for South Africa."

Dr Naude also disclosed that his organisation had decided at its last executive meeting to ask the government for permission to meet the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

"The executive of the SACC also resolved to speak to the liberation movements outside South Africa in order to portray more truthfully what actually their goals and aims are," he said.

Dr Naude leaves for home today.

ESCOM on U.S. Technology

MB111548 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1320 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 11, SAPA — In reaction to U.S. sanctions against South Africa announced two days ago, ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] said today the whole of southern Africa would be affected if the American Government denied it technology.

In a statement, the organisation's senior general manager, Mr Ian McCrae, said he regarded the generation of electricity as a humanitarian service.

The executive order signed by President Reagan prohibits the export to South Africa of any nuclear goods or technology, except as required for humanitarian reasons to protect health and safety.

"While this can be interpreted to mean only help after some sort of accident, we believe it can also be interpreted in a wider sense, and are seeking clarification," Mr McCrae said.

"We are entitled to point out that our nuclear power station, Koeberg, provides power to the sub-continental grid which also supplies power to neighbouring states.

"Quite clearly, although Koeberg is not at the moment reliant on American materials or technology, we would prefer an open door for these things in the U.S. — as in all advanced countries.

He (?said as far) as the neighbouring states were concerned, Lesotho received all its power from ESCOM, and Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana were reliant on South Africa for a large proportion of their power.

"ESCOM is proud of the mission which has seen it bring power effectively and reliably to all the peoples of southern Africa. We don't believe the U.S. Government and people genuinely want to hinder that mission, and therefore don't feel that we shall be affected by the limited sanctions now introduced.

"Electricity serves to bring people light, warmth and security and power for the industries and businesses in which they work," said Mr McCrae.

Reserve Bank Head Returns, Comments on Talks

MB101906 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says he is satisfied with the way he was received by overseas banks. Dr de Kock arrived at Jan Smuts Airport this morning after a 12-day visit abroad where he held discussions with representatives of U.S., European, and British banks.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Rusty van Druten] On arrival here at Jan Smuts Airport today, Dr de Kock was hesitant about giving too many details about his overseas visit because he has to make a complete report to the state president. The most important point revealed in our interview with Dr de Kock is the

positive attitude in the negotiations with various bankers overseas. There is good understanding of South Africa's financial position in terms of the suspension of foreign loan repayments for the next 3 months. Dr de Kock says he was given good advice in this regard. The message is that the suspension has not been seen by certain bankers in a negative light as was the case in the past with certain countries when the same steps were taken.

[De Kock] I was well received. We have good relations with central and commercial banks throughout the world and at a time like this, you learn who your friends are, and we still have many friends.

[Van Druten] Doctor, perhaps the most important question is naturally South Africa's credibility abroad and, indeed, the future of our overseas transactions. What lies ahead?

[De Kock] Naturally, we must tread carefully so that we maintain our current surplus in our balance of payments so we can allow the suspension to continue from a position of strength and eventually [words indistinct] and return to a normal situation. We must be careful that in our eagerness to maintain this current surplus we do not jeopardize the domestic economy because it is equally necessary that we set in motion a growth process in the domestic economy so we can create more job opportunities and greater revenue for the whole nation.

[Van Druten] Doctor, with regard to the emphasis abroad on political issues, in your negotiations with various bankers and so on what did this mean?

[De Kock] Without doubt all the bankers see our problem not as an economic problem primarily, but a problem of perceptions — perceptions that there are political problems in South Africa which need serious attention. I believe that those perceptions are totally incorrect, totally out of context, totally exaggerated. One sees it every night on television and in the press. South Africa has never been in such a position in its history, and most of it is the result of unfavorable interpretations of what is happening here. The perceptions are wrong but they exist, and as long as they exist we must apply our economic policies to them. [End recording]

Greens Party Protestors Leave German Embassy
MB121150 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1148 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Four of the eight Greens Party anti-apartheid protestors walked out of the West German Embassy in Pretoria a few minutes before their 48-hour sit-in ended today, saying they had achieved what they set out to do.

A spokesman for the four said the rest of the group had quietly left the embassy for Johannesburg about 90 minutes earlier, and that he and his collegues would be joining them there shortly.

The four walked through the embassy's security gates and immediately unfurled two banners, reading "economic boycott against racism," and "one person, one vote, one constitution," on seeing a gorup of about 30 journalists waiting outside.

Asked if they on their way to Jan Smuts Airport to leave the country, Mr Rudger Volmer, a Greens member of parliament, said they intended staying for "another day or so."

They had "been informed" they would not be arrested by South African authorities if they stayed in the country for a while longer. Mr Volmer did not elaborate on this, saying they had to leave immediately in two taxis waiting outside the gates.

Asked if his group felt they had achieved what they set out to do, he said "yes," to the extent that their protest had aroused discussion both in Germany and South Africa.

The Greens Party members, travelling on diplomatic passports on a "fact-finding mission" to South Africa, caused a flurry of diplomatic exchanges 48 hours ago when they announced after a routine visit to the embassy that they intended staging a sit-in in protest at their government's refusal to institute sanctions against the republic.

South Africa's ambassador in Bonn lodged a formal objection with the German Government at the "misuse" of diplomatic passports by the eight.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, urged the embassy not to allow its premises to be used for the "dissemination of political propaganda."

The West German Government responded by saying that although the eight were "uninvited guests" it regarded the protest as non-violent and that they would under no circumstances be forced to leave.

Describing their 47-hour and 45-minute sit-in, Mr Volmer said the eight had taken only water, refusing food offered to them by embassy staff.

The Greens Party members had not been on a hunger strike but had not organised the necessary "logistics" for food and had not wanted to accept embassy meals.

Asked by journalists who had been waiting outside the embassy since early morning why they had not seen the first four leave, he shook his head and smiled, insisting they had left 90 minutes earlier.

Mr Volmer would not say what the groups destination in Johannesburg was, but said the media would be reached by a "contact" person later this afternoon to be informed of the venue of a press conference. He also thanked the media for the publicity given to their protest.

The four who left the embassy in taxis were Mr Volmer, the eight's leader, Mr Lukas Beckman, Mr Eberhard Bueb, and Mr Willie Hoss.

A number of plainclothes security policemen were positioned in the street outside the embassy during the morning, but took no action.

Nel: 'Hospitality' to Media Must Be Reconsidered

MB111320 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 11, SAPA — Time had come for the South African Government to reconsider the hospitality extended to journalists who participated in the "organised lying" against South aFrica, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said today.

He addressed the Orange Free State National Party congress on a resolution concerning South Africa's weak international image.

This image had been created not only by ignorance, but also by false information sent out of South Africa, Mr Nel said.

"One is often shocked at what you read in the papers abroad.

"I don't whant to be unfair, all the reporting is not unreasonable, but there are people in South Africa who have work permits who often send out untruths, half truths, selective reporting and create a false and twisted perception of South Africa.

"This government places a high premium on press freedom, but it also places a high freedom on journalistic integrity.

"It is time that government reconsiders whether its hospitality should still be extended to people who share in the organised lying."

South Africa was sick and tired of being the world's "punch bag."

"This matter is receiving the government's attention," Mr Nel said.

NEWSWEEK Correspondent Ordered Deported

Home Minister's Statement

MB112221 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2221 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — Following is the text of the statement issued tonight by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, on the deportation of *NEWSWEEK* foreign correspondent Mr Ray Wilkinson:

"The South African Government places a high premium on press freedom. At the same time, however, a high premium is also placed on the integrity and professionalism of journalists reporting from South Africa on events in this country.

"The South African Government also took note of President Reagan's reference on September 9, 1985, to the fact that journalists can report freely from South Africa.

"The image of South Africa recently created by the media abroad is a distortion of the true situation in this country. Thus false perceptions of the actions and aims of the South African Government, the nature and extent of the unrest in the country and the aims of the ANC were created.

"As a result an emotional cmpaign has started against South Africa, resulting amongst others in sanctions against South Africa.

"Distortion through selective reporting, the use of half-truths and false and unreasonable innuendo appeared in articles in the latest issue of *NEWSWEEK* dated September 16, 1985.

"Examples are: the article, 'The Young Lions,' amounts to unfair reportage and furthers unrest and the cause of the revolutionary by irresponsibly providing a channel for one radical statement after the other — violence on the street as a necessary element for the revolution — it is too late for a reconciliation — even the ANC is not radical enough — a call for further acts of sabotage.

"It alleges that Mr Goniwe (a former black school principal) with three companions, were stabbed and shot by whites, their bodies mutilated and burned.

"The truth is that these deaths are currently being investigated by the SAP.

"One of the leads being investigated is that Mr Goniwe and his companions were murdered by black revolutionaries, because Mr Goniwe negotiated with the government for his reinstatement as principal.

"No responsible government will allow reportage to endanger peaceful negotiations by allowing an article to act as a channel for the furtherance of violence. This would lead to bloodshed, further misery and inconceivable harm.

"Mr Ray Wilkinson is a co-author of the article and is therefore also responsible for it. He is therefore being deported forthwith."

Issued by the Department of Home Affairs

Latest NEWSWEEK Issue Banned

MB120902 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 12, SAPA — The latest edition of the magazine *NEWSWEEK* has been found to be undesirable and notice to this effect will be published in the government gazette tomorrow, the directorate of publications confirmed in Cape Town today.

Ray Wilkinson, co-author of an article which appeared in the September 16 edition of the magazine, has been issued with a deportation order by the minsiter of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

A statement issued by Mr Botha last night said the article, "The Young Lions," distorted the situation in South Africa through "selective reporting, half-truths and false innuendo."

A spokesman for the directorate of publications said today that the magazine was found to be undesirable under Section 47 2(E) of the Publications Act of 1974.

Journalist Held for Flight Out

MB120925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Ray Wilkinson, the *NEWS SWEEK* correspondent who was served with a deportation order last night, is being held at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg until a flight can take him out of the country tonight.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said Wilkinson, who was arrested at his Cape Town hotel last night, had been transferred to Jan Smuts Airport.

Further inquiries were referred to the Department of Home Affairs, where a spokesman said the journalist, who carries a British passport and is based in Nairobi, had indicated he wanted to be returned to Kenya. The first available flight to Kenya was on British Airways tonight.

The spokesman pointed out Wilkinson might still change his mind and ask to be sent to the United Kingdom.

A spokesman at the British Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Martin Griffiths, said the circumstances surrounding Wilkinson's deportation were still being investigated and that no comment could be given at this stage.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy are engaged in a similar investigation, as Wilkinson, who served in the Marine Corps in Vietnam, is understood to have permanent residence documents for the United States.

Further Reportage on Unrest in Cape Town Area

Policeman Killed at Funeral

MB111454 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A plainclothes police officer has been killed during a funeral in Cape Town. The incident happened during the funeral of Ebrahim Carelse, who was shot by police during unrest in the area last week. (Rafik Rohan) was there.

[(Rohan)] Two alleged policemen were pointed out by someone in the crowd as the procession of more than 5,000 mourners was on its way towards the cemetary. The angry crowds spontaneously moved in on the two men. One of the men pulled out a firearm whilst the other fled. Two shots were fired at the crowd of mourners. The man who was shot was admitted to hospital in serious condition. The policeman was cornered and severely beaten by the enraged mourners. After about 30 minutes of continued beatings, the policeman lay dead, and the funeral continued under extremely tense conditions. There was no police action during the funeral.

Arson, Stoning Incidents

MB120737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 12, SAPA — Arson attacks occurred in several parts of the peninsula last night and a man was shot dead when a policeman's home was stoned in Langa township. Police and SADF patrols were evident in many parts of the Cape Flats yesterday, second day of a work stayaway. Police said that at about 4:15pm yesterday, a crowd stoned the house and car of Det W/O H.W. Monkumzki in Washington Avenue, Langa. Two shots were fired and one person was hit. The man who died was not identified.

About 8:15pm a Casspir was patrolling Langa when a grenade was flung at it. It struck the side of the vehicle and fell to the ground before exploding. No one was injured.

In Victoria Road, Retreat, a car was stoned at about 10:40pm and the driver opened fire on the crowd. Two attempts were made to set fire to the housing offices in Grassy Park at about 4:30pm but damage was minimal.

Late yesterday usual rush-hour traffic in Mitchells Plain was down to a trickle as police and soldiers armed with automatic rifles patrolled troubled Spine Road.

Throughout the Cape Flats, casspirs, SADF troop carriers and police patrol vans maintained a high profile. Burning tyres and matresses blazed in a number of streets in Manenberg and Mitchells Plain and oily smoke billowed into the air. At Nyanga Station, bordering Manenberg, youths stoned a passing truck. Palls of smoke hung over Guguletu, but reporters were unable to enter. A traffic policeman said he had "strict orders" not to allow anyone but residents into the township "not even if you were the state president himself."

Two Killed in Guguletu

MB121206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 12, SAPA — At least two people were shot dead in police action in greater Guguletu, Cape Town, today and about 20 more were injured. A member of the staff of the SACLA [expansion unknown] clinic in crossroads told reporters shortly before 1pm today: "People are being shot at at the edge of Nyanga bush. There are two corpses here and the police have taken away three dead people. We are treating about 20 people for shotgun injuries. As far as we know none are serious at the moment."

Earlier in the day, traffic policemen closed off Guguletu.

50-60 Percent Work Stayaway

MB121222 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The stayaway from work has entered its third day in Cape Town. The stayaway has been called to protest detentions and

the state of emergency. It is reported to be widespread and attendance at factories is reported to range from nonexistent to normal. Bread and milk deliveries have been vitally affected by the boycott. The Chamber of Industry has reported that between 50 and 60 percent of the workers stayed away yesterday, and the spokesperson says the figures are only slightly lower today.

Further Reportage on Violence in Durban Area

UDF Supporters Attacked

MB120820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0713 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sept 12, SAPA — A Durban advocate, Mr Mafika Mbuli, and his family fled their KwaMashu home yesterday after gorups of men went on the rampage, attacking and burning houses in the township. The men burned down four houses and in one incident hacked the owner of one of the razed houses, Mr Samson Ngobese. He was admitted to hospital in a serious condition.

Two Ilanga newspaper reporters were attacked by the groups while trying to take pictures. Police said one of the reporters, Moses Gubose, was stabbed in the arms and chest. Their car was badly damaged.

All victims of the attacks are believed to be United Democratic Front sympathisers or members of its affiliate organisation, the KwaMashu Youth League.

Mr Mbuli, the Durban advocate who has defended many political prisoners and detainees, fled with his family when the group returned to his home for the second time yesterday. He said his home had been attacked with petrol bombs initially and several shots had been fired. Later, a group of about 200 people singing war songs had destroyed the house.

At Section G, KwaMashu, the men set fire to the home of the Umlazi superintendent, Mr Themba Bolani. It is believed they wanted to see his son, who is a KwaMashu Youth League member.

In the same area, armed men attacked and burned down the home of Mrs Maria Kubheka. Neighbours said the men were shouting: "We want Zibongile," Mrs Kubheka's daughter, who works for the South African Centre for Higher Education. She is also believed to be a KwaMashu Youth League member.

Mr Samson Ngobese's house, which is next to a home set on fire on Tuesday, was also burned down and his car was stoned. He was admitted to hospital after being stabbed.

Police confirmed the attacks on the houses and said about 400 people had stoned a police patrol in KwaMashu. Police used rubber bullets, birdshot and teargas to disperse the mob. Eight people were injured.

Azapo Member Killed

MB120813 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0811 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sept 12, SAPA — A member of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr James Ngubane, whose name was reportedly on a "hit list" drawn up by a vigilante impi, died in Mpumalanga township near Hammarsdale, Natal, after being brutally assaulted by seven men wielding sticks yesterday. Mr Ngubane had severe head injuries.

Azapo members in the Natal region are living in fear since finding out about the hit list last week.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Imraan Moosa, said the situation in the Natal region was out of control. He said power had been handed over to a band of vigilantes who were terrorising all known activists.

It was known to Azapo that some leading officials of a conservative black organisation were in the forefront of the attacks. Some officials had made provocative and threatening statements, Mr Moosa said.

"The situation is totally crazy and we have people in Imbali townships near Pietermaritzburg and Mpumalanga living in the bush fearing for their lives."

Last weekend, five people were seriously injured when a bus returning from a Steve Biko commemoration service in Imbali was attacked. According to the Azapo officials, the bus, which was on its way to Durban, was ambushed by an impi of 15.

The leader of the group allegedly fired a shot at the bus and when the driver stopped, the group boarded the bus and clubbed the occupants. One of the people who were attacked is still in a serious condition in the intensive care unit of the Edendale Hospital.

Army-Police Joint Operation in Duncan Village

MB121212 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The police and the army have mounted a combined operation in Duncan Village, near East London. They sealed off parts of the township and carried out house-to-house searches. Residents said they were warned to stay inside during the raid, which lasted from about 0700 to 1100, this morning. The police used a helicopter and police dogs in the raid. A police spokesman has confirmed the operation, which he called a routine crime prevention operation. He said the number of those arrested will only be made available this afternoon.

Teacher, Students Shot by Police in Soweto

MB121238 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1235 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — A white schoolteacher and six black pupils were shot when police opened fire at rioting

mobs at a Soweto high school today, police said. The shooting was at about lunchtime when Mrs A.E. Bester, 50, and six pupils were wounded when police opened fire on an unruly mob at the Musi High School in Pimville, a police spokesman said.

Mrs Bester was admitted to the South Rand Hospital with a bullet wound in the right chest. A hospital spokesman said she was in a fair condition. "Doctors are still busy with her," he added.

The wounded pupils were taken by ambulance to the Baragwanath Hospital. The nature of their wounds or conditions were not immediately known.

Mrs Bester, who teaches Afrikaans to Standard Six and Seven pupils at the school, was bleeding profusely after being wounded.

"It's a shame that such a sweet woman should be injured. She was one of the few who we could identify with," said a source close to the school.

A spokesman for Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said the police took action against rioters after unrest broke out at the school early today. He had no further comment on the situation.

Police Report Incidents of Unrest 11 Sep

MB112010 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2007 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria Sept 11, SAPA — Police unrest situation for the period from 9am to 8pm today:

In the western Transvaal, two black males were arrested for public violence in Joubertin, Klerksdorp.

In the northern Cape at Galeshwe, Kimberley and in Upington one black youth and seven black males respectively were arrested for public violence.

In another incident in Upington, about 100 Coloureds distributed pamphlets which urged blacks to boycott European businesses. Seventy coloured males were arrested.

In KwaZekele in the Eastern Province, a SA Defence Force vehicle was stoned and two black males were arrested.

End to Restrictions on Asians in Free State Urged

MB101216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Orange Free State Congress of the National Party has decided to urge the government to have provincial restrictions on Indians and other Asians abolished. At the congress, which opened in Bloemfontein this morning, the recommendation of the party executive was adopted by 450 votes to 6. The restrictions date from the old Free State Republic. Mr Coetzee said it was important to the congress that people affected by the same parliamentary system should be controlled by the same laws. The country could not afford at the present time for people to be treated differently to others.

The leader of the National Party in the Free State, Mr Kobie Coetzee, told newsmen after the vote had been taken on the resolution that among the reasons for the decision were the vagueness, ambiguity, and possible invalidity of the legislation. He said that with the repeal of the legislation, settlement in the province would be determined according to the Group Areas Act, as was the case in the rest of South Africa.

Unions Urge Intensified Transvaal Boycott

MB120915 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — The consumer boycott of white businesses to bring about political change is to be intensified in the Transvaal, a group of trade unions has decided.

In a statement released this week, the unions — which include the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] and unions affiliated to the United Democratic Front — condemned the detention of people in connection with boycott. These included shopkeepers and trade unionists, according to the statement.

The unions also criticised the authorities' "endeavour to cut food supplies" to the townships.

They called on people not to be intimidated but to "push forward fighting for a just society with proper democracy and true freedom."

The unions also pledged financial, moral and physical support for the demand by the NUM and miners for "a living wage." They appealed to employers in the mining industry to negotiate fairly with the NUM or "face the anger of all South African workers."

Support was also expressed for the propsoed strike in the Transvaal by the Metal and Allied Workers Union over plant-level bargaining in the metal industry. The unions' statement repeated the demands made by the consumer boycott committees, including the lifting of the state of emergency, the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students, the release of political prisoners and detainees and the removal of the army and police from the townships.

Slabbert Condemns Arrest of Draft Opponents

MB091423 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 9, SAPA — The leader of the opposition and the PFP's spokesman on defence, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, today condemned the raids on the End Conscription Campaign offices. Dr Slabbert said in a statement issued to SAPA in Johannesburg the raids "simply confirmed that the government appeared to act more and more against extra-parliamentary opposition."

"The more it does so, the more the process of polarisation will gather momentum. It is vital peaceful protest be possible in these circumstances, otherwise all opposition outside parliament will be forced into illegal action," he said.

Boesak Sees No Reason for Continued Detention
MB111246 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1235 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 11, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches who is being held in Pretoria under security legislation, "sees no reason for his detention to continue for a long time," according to Dr Edmond Perret, general secretary of the organisation, who met him yesterday.

Dr Perret told a news conference in Cape Town today Dr Boesak said he was well under the circumstances, but "I could not question him as to what he meant by present circumstance.

"I was under the impression that he was tired but still maintained a sense of humour.

"He reaffirmed to me his commitment to non-violence and said he was ready to give an account of his faith and action before any authority.

"I should point out that Allan's stand on apartheid flows from a decision taken in 1982 by the World Alliance of Reformed Churches that apartheid is a sin and its theological justification a heresy."

Dr Perret said he met Dr Boesak for an hour at police headquarters. During the entire talk a security police major was present. "One of the conditions of the visit was that I would not discuss Allan's detention or the reasons for the detention."

Dr Perret said that on his return to Geneva tomorrow he would report on his visit to the 157 member churches throughout the world.

Letters and messages expressing support and solidarity with Dr Boesak had been received from all parts of the globe.

"It is now up to our member churches what further action will be taken to secure Allan's release. But as far as we are concerned, we are proceeding with arrangements for our executive to meet in New Delhi (India) from October 8 to 19 on the basis that Allan will be present to take the chair."

Dr Perret made a plea that all political prisoners should receive the same treatment as Dr Boesak and be allowed to see their families and members of "their organisations."

Legal Dispute Over De Jonge 'Cleared Up'
MB111111 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A counsellor at the South African mission to the United Nations, Mr (Pieter Bezuidenhout), has said in Geneva that South African and Dutch jurists have cleared up a legal dispute surrounding the Dutch citizen, Mr Klaus de Jonge, who has been hiding out in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria. Mr de Jonge is wanted by South Africa on charges that he had set up arms caches for use by ANC terrorists.

Mr (Bezuidenhout) said the leagl experts would now report back to their governments and it was up to the politicians to take a decision on the matter.

Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency

9, 10 Sep Papers

MB110850 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers of 9 and 10 September continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 9 September says according to Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the council in the House of Representatives, whites in the Cape Peninsula need not be concerned that they will be attacked in their own residential areas. Reacting to the rush to obtain arms and ammunition following the stone-throwing incident in Kraaifontein, Hendrickse said the incident was an "exception." "I do not believe that the whites should be concerned and I do not believe that here in the peninsula they will cross over in great numbers to the Conservative Party," he said.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 10 September says in an editorial entitled "Sanctions," that "President Reagan forestalled the U.S. Congress and signed a sanctions order which contained many of the elements that Congress was working on," thus preventing a humiliating defeat by Congress. The President believes that this was a successful move in domestic terms, but the value of that must be determined by the Americans themselves, it says. From the South African point of view, the sanctions are more symbolic than punitive, and the political implications of the decision will not be misread. Sanctions that have been imposed can always be tightened, and that is what South Africa's enemies will try to do. The question is whether the American action will harden South African viewpoints. "The British approach is more constructive: Talk candidly, but do not undermine the welfare and stability of a country," the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 September says in its editorial that "The importance of President Reagan's decision to impose economic sanctions on South Africa must not be underestimated. It is a signal that the Botha government ignores at considerable peril." The message from the "most powerful leader in the Western world" is clear: "reform must continue at a pace acceptable to the Western allies whether Pretoria likes it or not." South Africa can no longer deflect

criticism of its political order by keeping its economy growing vigorously, because Pretoria has been "sandbagged" by the very men who made this option viable in the past — the international bankers. Coming now, at the time of the rand crisis, Reagan's sanctions are likely to further damage confidence, it says. To the extent that the sanctions "inhibit the recovery of the rand, they are going to hurt all of us in South Africa." It seems that the Nationalist government has pushed the world too far, *BUSINESS DAY* says, "and now we must all bear the sorry consequences, both political and economic."

In a second editorial in the same edition, the newspaper says, "by denouncing the proposed talks between South African business leaders and the ANC, the state president is effectively alienating the influential business community at a time when he needs friends and allies and hasn't many." We cannot afford to write the ANC off as a lost cause, because Africa needs "bridges and not minefields. And if Botha is not receptive to that fact, business has little option but to see if there are not at least some in the ANC who are."

Also commenting on the sanctions package, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 10 September says in its editorial that "the U.S. slap on the wrist is intended only as a warning of really punitive measures if apartheid lingers." True punitive sanctions would cause blacks to suffer more than whites, the editorial notes, for they "would blunt the only weapon the blacks have: economic muscle." The danger is that President Reagan's symbolic gesture creates a precedent and an escalation of self-righteous sanctions could hurt many innocent people, it says.

In another editorial *THE STAR* says "the nub of South Africa's image problem is that apartheid is not a marketable commodity." Compounding this problem is the "careless disregard" of successive Nationalist governments for the image they created, and "the result is that the West is now totally disenchanted with us." There is talk of reactivating the Department of Information to fight the country's negative image, but this will be an uphill job, the newspaper says. "Salesmanship can occasionally do wonders, but the product must be saleable."

Political correspondent David Braun reports in the same edition that "the massive negative publicity that South Africa is currently receiving abroad has placed the government in a quandary. Selective reporting and increasing incidents of misrepresentation are boosting an increasingly popular argument in government quarters that troublemakers clearly interested only in sensational 'hypes' should be ordered out. But at the same time there is the still dominant school of thought that 'constructive engagement' and improved relations with the foreign media with a view to improving the accuracy and objectivity of coverage would be much more effective." At least one government official seriously suggests that a news blackout for a limited period of a month or so would do more to restore calm in the country than anything else, Braun reports. South African Embassies abroad report that biased coverage of the situation, highlighting the worst possible aspects have almost become the norm. One senior official said last week a television journalist was caught paying black youngsters in Diepkloof to burn their school books for filming purposes, and in the western Cape a camera crew which missed earlier action asked a crowd of blacks to reenact a stone-throwing scene. An American diplomat has also confirmed that a U.S. camera team paid a black family to have their shack demolished at Crossroads, because it was in the line of sight for a particular scene they were planning to shoot. Print journalists have also been criticized for major omissions in their reports or for distorting key facts. An unfortunate by-product of the overzealous foreign press has been the tendency to play up to the camera, government sources say. They claim that in many cases unrest incidents are sparked or aggravated because of the presence of the cameras. "One Johannesburg-based foreign correspondent says that while journalists sent to South Africa for short periods tend to be opportunistic and superficial, those who have been based in the country for some time do not stage manage the news. He says there is an urgent need to improve communication between the press and the government. "For the time being," Braun concludes, "the government appears not to be contemplating any action against the foreign press. 'Press freedom is very important and we must not move against the press as a whole,' says one senior official."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 September states in its editorial: "It is difficult to understand what can be achieved by holding informal talks with the African National Congress." Since the ANC is committed to the "armed struggle" there seems little to be gained from talking to the organization. Perhaps the businessmen who are planning such talks would like to know what the ANC's attitude is toward socialism, nationalization of industry and banking, and what would happen to business in general if by some mischance the ANC came to power, it says. "Foolishly, businessmen tend to want a foot in more than one camp, or access to more than one group that aspires to power, as an insurance should the unexpected happen," it says. "We don't think talks between businessmen and the ANC are valid, any more than talks between British businessmen and the IRA, or Israeli businessmen and PLO, would be valid." "We believe the businessmen should not go ahead with the talks until, and unless, the ANC abandons terrorism and shows that it is willing to sit down at the negotiating table to achieve a peaceful solution to the country's problems," it concludes.

In a report in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* says Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert has said the ANC would have to be part of the "eventual negotiation process" and that contact with it was to be welcomed. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper, Slabbert said he disagreed with President Botha's rejection of discussions between businessmen and the ANC. " 'They are speaking about informal talks, not negotiation," Dr Slabbert said. There is nothing wrong with that sort of contact. There is no question that the ANC will have to be part of the eventual negotiation process, and this should be made clear to the ANC. They must be told that a negotiated settlement is possible.' " Slabbert noted that if the ANC insists that there is no alternative to violence in South Africa, that would be a different situation.

In an accompanying article, Brian Stuart reports that Slabbert feels "events of the past fortnight have demonstrated that South Africa's economic future depends on her ability to scrap apartheid and achieve reform." The economic crisis was precipated by a lack of confidence in South Africa's political future and stability, hightened by the government's indecision

and lack of clarity. "The government declares itself in favour of reform, but nobody knows what exactly it has in mind," Slabbert said. "At the present time the feeling is that the government is not in control of the reform process, and each government speaker gives a different interpretation of government aims." Slabbert said negotiation is the key to reform, Stuart reports, and listed five steps the government should take towards a peaceful future: It must "talk to the generals and explain to them what it has in mind, so that this is basic to the means they use in maintaining law and order;" it must hold "behind-the-scenes talks with black leaders and explain to them what it has in mind;" it must "come forward with a commonly-agreed declaration of intent and invite community leaders to come and discuss specific grievances against the background of that declaration;" it must initiate "practical steps to do away with obstacles to the negotiation process" such as influx control and the Group Areas Act; and it must "creat circumstances in which blacks can freely demonstrate their allegiance to the leaders they wish to have representing their interests."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 10 September reports that a Rand Supreme Court judge has released an 11-year-old boy who had spent 2 months in custody as prisoner awaiting trial. The boy described his 57 days with 13 men inside a cell at John Vorster Square after his release. The newspaper reports, "he said he was abused and assaulted and had difficulty eating after he was fisted in the jaw by a policeman." The boy had been arrested on charges of public violence.

The *SOWETAN* reports in the same issue that "about 60 Azapo members returning from a meeting escaped death when their bus was alledgedly intercepted by armed Inkatha members in Maritzburg at the weekend. Four members escaped with stab wounds while others fled to safety unhurt, according to an AZAPO spokesman." The spokesman told the newspaper that the bus was attacked next to Imbali township's civic center, where the local Inkatha branch was holding a meeting.

10, 11 Sep Papers

MB120853 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language papers of 10 and 11 September continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 10 September in an editorial entitled "We Have Misgivings" says "when the ANC as in the present lands in the political debate, we must not overlook one issue: We can refuse to talk to Oliver Tambo and his communist organization; we can exclude him from the forum on constitutional negotiation, but we must take into account his internal and external influence." If that is not done, it continues, South Africa would be overlooking the reality of a banned organization which has not only set itself up as an alternative to the existing dispensation outside the country's borders, but which also enjoys open support inside the country. There can be no illusions about this. If the state president says he cannot approve a meeting between the ANC and South African business leaders, his position should be understood. The ANC is a declared communist organization which strives for a win-at-any-price option. Nevertheless, it seems as if certain groups and business leaders think they can convince the ANC to adopt other perceptions. The editorial concludes by saying: "Although we do not share such a view, no immeasureable harm can be done by talking to this organization since the ANC has said in Lusaka that it is not interested in the alliance convention of Dr van Zyl Slabbert and Chief Buthelezi."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 11 September says in its editorial that "the government is going ahead with its reform program despite pressure from outside, the state president said in his reaction to the U.S. sanctions decision. In spite of, and not as a result of." This should be an indication to the outside world that it has reached the crossroads in its punitive measures against South Africa. Such steps could obstruct reform by creating socioeconomic distruption and political extremism. Therefore, *BEELD* agrees with the British Government that sanctions represent a problem rather than a solution. President Botha says that South Africa, in spite of sanctions, will continue with reform. No matter how hard one tries to understand President Reagan's dilemma, the question remains whether he has not set in motion a process which he will later not be able to control. The editorial concludes by saying "hopefully, South Africa will show the folly of sanctions. This must be the immediate challenge, not for the sake of the world, but for South Africa itself".

Also commenting on U.S. sanctions, Johannesburg *THE CITI ZEN* in English on 11 September says in its editorial that their imposition "is more than bad news — it is shattering." In the first place, it shows "that a strong President like Mr Reagan can be subjected to irresistible pressure to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs." *THE CITIZEN* says it is wrong to regard the sanctions as a mere slap on the wrist. President Reagan "has set a precedent that will enable further sanctions to be applied if we do not satisfy those in America who are demanding the abandonment of apartheid and the introduction of majority rule. And we can never satisfy them, no matter what we do, for one man, one vote majority rule is not something we will concede." "As for constructive engagement, now expanded by Presidential definition into 'active constructive engagement,' we cannot see the validity of this policy any longer," it continues. "As far as we are concerned, constructive engagement no longer exists." Due to this, "the Government need no longer look over its shoulder to placate the Americans in any way, particularly in the suppression of unrest, which must be brought speedily to an end. It must show that it will not allow its domestic policies to be dictated by the United States — and there is nothing to lose by making this position absolutley clear." South Africa "must embark immediately on a campaign to convince the American people and other nations that the country does not deserve to be punished, that the dangers of sanctions hitting our Black people and neighbouring countries are real," it says. The government "should proceed with reform at a quickened pace, not to satisfy the United States, but because it must do so in the interests of South Africa itself."

THE CITIZEN reports in an article in the same issue that "an increasing number of parents of children in the unrest-torn areas of the country are sending their children to schools in the National States to avoid disruption of their education." There has been a tremendous upsurge in the numbers of children entering the Lebowa territory from the metropolitan areas such as Soweto, and a similar pattern has emerged in Qwa Qwa, which

has always had a significant influx of schoolchidren from the urban areas, it says. This has given rise to problems on occasions, because students arriving from areas affected by unrest had often been involved in boycotts elsewhere. "But discipline in our schools is extremely strict and any actions of that kind are quickly dealt with," an official is quoted as saying.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 11 September reports that the SADF is opening unrest complaint offices in or near townships where the SADF has been supporting the police. A senior staff officer, Colonel Basil Ginsberg, has been appointed to oversee the offices, which "will be manned by teams of men who are citizen members or co-opted members of the public." Col Ginsberg said statements would be taken and those with merit would be investigated and charges laid. "Colonel Ginsberg said each team would have a SADF-appointed lawyer and a black interpreter. All the team members would wear civilian clothes." The inquiry is scheduled to last until September 17, but could be extended if necessary the *SOWETAN* says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 11 September reports comments by Dr R. Lee of the Urban Foundation, that "informal black settlements which have mushroomed around the main cities now housed more people than the formally declared black townships." This underlines the urgent need to tackle the housing problem, Dr Lee said, becauses "frustration at extremely poor living conditions was an important flashpoint for unrest and it was vital that this contributory factor be removed as soon as possible." What the country needed was a positive urbanisation strategy designed to manage urbanization rather than control it through coercion, he said.

In the same edition, *THE STAR* reports research carried out in 1983 shows that "South Africa's most dissatisfied group are blacks in white farming areas and migrant workers who live in township hostels." Social science professor Laurie Schlemmer presented these assessments to a Human Sciences Research Council conference in Pretoria. He said Indians and whites were the least discontent, followed by Coloreds and urban blacks.

On the editorial page of the same edition, *THE STAR* carries a column by Alex Anderson, who was the Transvaal leader of the New Republic Party during the 1983 constitutional referendum. Anderson asks whether he and other white South Africans were right in voting "yes" in the referendum. The two years since that vote, Anderson says, have not produced the "real change" nor the lessening of apartheid that many reform-minded individuals hoped for.

"We were in essence right in saying 'yes' to the new Constitution. However, we were wrong in thinking that the Nats [Nationalist Party] had the imagination, wisdom and patriotism to build a united South Africa." Instead of negotiating and reconciling differences, the government is now firing shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas at blacks, he says, and the means of communication and negotiation are almost non-existent. The answer for the country now is the formation of a government of national unity, and "the church, organised commerce and other institutions must be used to hammer out a new political intitiative."